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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Youth's Chance to Serve

Self-Solving Court Issue

Blue Danube Now Brighter

¶ **Stanley Baldwin calls** on the youth of the British Empire to become consecrated to democracy. "It will be for you," he says, "to protect the democracies in whatever part of the Empire you may live. They must be defended from without, and equally they have to be defended from within. And it may well be that you will have to save democracy from itself." And Britain's Prime Minister enumerates the armament by which youth may build impregnable defenses, thus: Courage, discipline, efficiency, leadership strong enough in moral power to need no physical force to support it—the leadership of faith and of character. With such challenging objectives, youth finds that this period in the world's evolutionary hour grows bright with promise and opportunity. Conditions which demand the best from men are never hopeless, for in overcoming them man discovers his higher potentialities.

¶ **The Prime Minister's** observation to the Empire youth audience that this was "the last speech I'll make before a great audience as Prime Minister," is interpreted by some as a hint of retirement within the next few days, but leading London observers give this very little credence. Whenever the event takes place, the hour in the sun to which Mr. Baldwin referred, has been marked by so strong and so traditionally British an attitude that his retirement will leave no shade over British prestige at home or abroad. As Mr. Baldwin retires, "into the shade," as he terms it, he has the satisfaction of contemplating that a righteous man's steps carry on straight through the shadows.

¶ **As a result of Justice** Willis Van Devanter's announcement of impending retirement and the 10 to 8 vote against the President's court reorganization scheme in the Senate Judiciary Committee, predictions of either a compromise or a defeat of Mr. Roosevelt's plan grow increasingly vocal in the Capitol. Significantly in support of compromise predictions is the final switch by Administration supporters in the committee to Senator Logan's compromise plan. This is interpreted as a weather vane indicating the direction New Deal supporters in the Senate will be inclined to take when the proposal reaches the floor. The compromise lifts the retirement age to 75 and limits extra appointments to one a year.

¶ **While the Logan plan** is not unanimously approved as ideal, Administration supporters evidently are convinced that to save any part of Supreme Court reorganization sentiment, united support of some one compromise is essential. However, the President's "no compromise" dictum still throws shadows on an issue which otherwise seems headed toward automatic adjustment. Presently it may be revealed whether Mr. Roosevelt most desires a broader interpretation of the Constitution or merely yearns for another gratifying demonstration of personal popularity.

¶ **Fears that Germany** might separate west Europe from center and east Europe are met by a Franco-British diplomatic move which would carry central and eastern Europe along with western democracies into the king row of peace. Evidences of the strategy are marked as Paris reports plans for a loosely knit Danubian federation revolving about an independent Austria. This would mean a general rapprochement, with Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Austria forming a central European bloc. Russia favors the plan, and the Franco-Soviet pact is considered to have safe knots. An interesting phase of the strategy is that there is no effort to keep Germany and Italy on the outside. On the contrary, their co-operation is solicited. The whole situation constitutes an encouraging prelude to the Geneva sessions next week, when not only political, but commercial policies, aimed toward the stabilization of European affairs, will dominate the discussions. Europe is constantly being forced toward an inevitable decision. It must finally decide whether it prefers animosities to peace.

¶ **Peace through prosperity** might be the slogan of a practical program for international friendship, if the views of Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, were generally adopted. Says he, addressing the World Trade luncheon in New York: "Governments must adopt constructive and co-operative commercial policies making for peace if the world is to be saved from war." He accuses selfish "pressure" groups of promoting policies of commercial isolation, and declares lowering of excessive and destructive trade barriers to raw materials and foreign markets and a determined stand against economic nationalism must be achieved that the pathway to peace be made clear. Having said this, he remarks that courage and high leadership are requisite to carry out such a program. How the advice from men of vision piles up that the achievement of peace must be preceded by the achievement of individual and collective righteousness!

New York Expects 59 Nations for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 19

Grover A. Whalen, president of the 1939 New York World's Fair, is back from a visit to the 1937 Paris Exposition and to the Bureau of International Expositions in that city today, expecting formal acceptance from 59 nations to exhibit here by mid-summer.

Mr. Whalen based his estimate on talks with officials and statesmen abroad, and if fulfilled, it will make for unprecedented foreign participation. He reported that foreign steamship companies already were arranging for cruises on moderate size vessels for anchorage in Flushing Bay, adjoining the exposition grounds, to be used as hotels by the tourists.

Union Members Stage Walkout At Studebaker

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

South Bend, Ind.: Most departments of the Studebaker Corporation, automobile manufacturers, were closed today when several thousand union workers refused to work. Presence of non-union employees was reported the cause. Officials of Studebaker Local No. 5, United Automobile Workers of America, and company officers conferred. It was reported the union sought a "closed shop."

Pittsburgh—The Steel Workers Union relented from its announced new policy of demanding exclusive labor bargaining contracts and offered to agree to one giving it power to deal for its members only.

Philip Murray, lieutenant of John L. Lewis, told the Crucible Steel Company of America, which employs 18,000 men, he would agree to a contract similar to one signed last March with subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Murray charged Republic Steel Corporation had sent its private police heads into near-by Aliquippa, Penna., "to interfere" with the collective bargaining election of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation workers tomorrow.

Mr. Murray said seven Republic police and plant officials and 30 others were concentrated in the steel town "to break up the election by force and intimidation."

Cleveland, Ohio: Republic Steel Corporation said in a statement today that "a few trained observers" of the corporation "have been in Aliquippa in view of newspaper reports carrying threats of a strike against Republic. . . We naturally wish to observe events at first hand. These men are reputable citizens and reputable employees of Republic.

"We deny that any of these men were present during any part of the recent strike at Jones & Laughlin and further deny they were sent to Aliquippa to interfere with the election."

Hollywood, Calif.—Striking movie craftsmen asked labor unions to boycott films starring Robert Montgomery, Frank Morgan, Franchot Tone, Humphrey Bogart and Edward Arnold. The Federated Motion Picture Crafts telegraphed the American Federation of Labor that the five players, members of the executive board of the Screen Actors' Guild, should be declared "unfair."

They said they would switch their allegiance to the Committee for Industrial Organization unless the A. F. of L. gives them more militant support.

Other labor news: Page 5.

U.S. to Seek World Pacts On Labor Aims

International Conventions Are Closely Linked to Domestic Issues

Powers of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — International agreements — technically called conventions—in no less than six important industrial fields will be sought by the American delegation to the International Labor Organization annual conference which opens in Geneva on June 3. All of the conventions would require approval by Congress, and to carry them out federal legislation would probably be necessary some of which might be regarded as unconstitutional if not taken as the result of an international undertaking.

This situation emphasizes the broad potentialities of federal legislation under the international powers of the President, fully set forth in the Constitution and recognized and defined by the Supreme Court.

On I. L. O. Program

On the agenda of the coming Geneva meeting are the following proposed agreements, not all of which will be attained this summer, but toward which patient progress is expected:

1. The 40-hour week in the textile industry.
2. The 40-hour week in the printing industry.
3. The 40-hour week in the chemical industry.
4. A convention under which nations agree to provide in advance for well-organized public works programs in case of a future depression.
5. A convention setting up safety conditions in the building industry—an international building code.
6. A convention raising the age limit for children in commercial activities—almost all nonindustrial activities excluding agriculture—from 14 years to 15 years.

Conditions Abroad

Many of these objectives are already met by state laws in the United States, at least in the majority of the states. But in numerous foreign countries conditions lag. It is regarded as a primary purpose of American membership in the ILO to elevate labor and industrial standards in all parts of the world, both from the broad viewpoint and from the narrow viewpoint of competition between the nations. So the American Government feels that it is sound public policy to work for international agreement on all such objectives, and later to stop such gaps in American legislation as may still remain.

Supreme Court Views

But not the least interesting feature is that federal laws on maximum hours, child labor, or building standards might have been ruled unconstitutional by a strict construction decision of the Supreme Court. Only in the latest term of court, with upholding of the Wagner Labor Relation Act and validation of the Washington State Minimum Wage Law for Women, has the court evinced a willingness to support such legislation.

But the method of binding the United States to take these forms of action through international agreement is regarded by some Con-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

'Hear Ye, Hear Ye'; and Florida Students Do

L. Clinton Seidomridge, Lakeland, Fla.

Warren Willis

Campus Crier at Florida Southern College, Who Broadcasts News Through a Megaphone as Students Change Classes

Students Pause for News Bulletins

As Classes Change at Florida Southern College, Students Hear Late News Flashes and Campus Bulletins as Broadcast by the Campus Crier, Stationed on a Balcony With a Megaphone for a Loud Speaker

News Broadcast At Florida College By Campus Crier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla. — Chiding college students for devoting too little time to the reading of daily newspapers, Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Florida Southern College, here, recently borrowed a custom from the Puritan days of New England by appointing a campus crier to stand on a balcony and give news of the world through a megaphone as students change classes.

"Those of you who do not wish to know what is happening in the world can place your hands over your ears," Dr. Spivey told the students.

Each morning, except Sunday, the campus crier takes his stand on a balcony of one of the main buildings and reports the affairs of the world in stentorian fashion. He reads a balanced digest prepared by Jack Johnson, a journalism student, who combines last-minute news from morning papers with briefs from evening papers of the preceding day.

Pause for News Ration

An increasingly large number of students pause for the daily ration of news, and, according to the librarian and newsboys, many are turning to the newspapers for additional details.

A suggestion was made to Dr. Spivey that the campus crier be given the aid of a public-address system in order that the news briefs might be heard over a wider area of the campus. Dr. Spivey turned down the suggestion.

"An amplifier would be too much like a radio news broadcast," he said. "And many students are too indifferent to turn the dial for news by radio. Perhaps the megaphone method will be sufficiently different to command and hold attention.

"College students are too prone to study textbook reports of the Middle Ages, and then give only a nod to the present by glancing at the front page of the newspaper and then gulping down the sports and society sections and comic strips," Dr. Spivey said.

Three Papers Daily

He recommended that each student read at least three newspapers every day. He added that the local newspaper ought to be read first, and urged that a good newspaper

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Danubian Solutions Taking Shape

France and Britain Move to Construct 'Locarno' of Central Europe

New Regionalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19 — Since Germany insists on insulating West Europe from Center and East Europe, British and French diplomacy are now working on the new technique for a European peace settlement—namely to organize Central and Eastern Europe on a peace basis simultaneously with the west.

This is understood to be the inner meaning of negotiations which have been going on here the past week and are now continuing in Paris, for a rapprochement of the Danubian states. France is the chief organizer of this new regionalism, of which one of the ultimate aims is to knit together all the component parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire into friendly coliaboration, with the animosities that have divided them for the past 20 years finally buried. Britain, however, is giving full diplomatic support and the two countries are definitely working in closest collaboration.

Want Rome, Berlin Inside

It is emphasized that there is no intention of trying to keep Germany and Italy outside. Indeed their tacit approval, or better still, their active support is held to be almost essential for realization of the new plan. It is hoped both here and in Paris that as Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini have many times expressed their desire to respect the freedom of Austria and Czechoslovakia that this support will in the end be forthcoming.

Meanwhile, there is reason to believe that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, today again urged Poland's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck—as he did when the Polish minister visited London last November—to get on better terms with Czechoslovakia.

Friendly relations between these two branches of the Slav family is believed here to have been made easier by the fact that Premier Milan Hodža of Czechoslovakia is extremely friendly toward Poland.

Geneva Next

The Paris-London talks will, it is understood, be continued at Geneva next week, when, in addition to the Council meeting, there is a special Assembly to admit Egypt as a member of the League. Side by side with the political talks there are expected to be a number of important conversations about trade, since it is becoming more and more recognized that economics and politics cannot be separated.

Geneva is also expected to see the birth of a proposal by the Oslo group of powers for an agreement to exchange full particulars of arms budgets in the hope that this will help to allay some of the suspicion that arises from secrecy on this subject.

(The original Oslo Convention, signed at Oslo, Dec. 22, 1930, had six signatories—Norway, Denmark and Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, with Finland later adhering. The original purpose was to increase trade between the signatories, primarily by lowering tariffs.)

Political-Economic Moves for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest cheers the King-Emperor of Italy and his Queen and suite on a ceremonial visit to the capital of Hungary—the frank purpose of which is to convince the Hungarians that they have no better friends than the Italians.

Meanwhile, France and Britain move in close collaboration toward organization for economic and political peace in Central and Eastern Europe (especially in "Danubia"), coincidental with moves for a New Locarno in the west.

Efforts to reorganize Central Europe irrespective of Italy and Germany are also quite apparent, along with France's drive for better relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia. This latter met favorable response by Premier Hodza at Prague.

France and the Soviets reaffirmed their accord and let it be known that informal talks between their general staffs will follow.

Italians Revive Amity With Hungarians in King's State Visit

Warm Reception

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, May 19—Victor Emmanuel, sovereign of the new Italian Empire, today rode in state down Budapest's splendid boulevards. He has come in pomp, with a large suite, including the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, in order dramatically to impress on the Hungarians that they are the favorite friends of "New Italy."

During the first years of defiant despair after the World War Italy was Hungary's only friend and the people here thought that Premier Mussolini would help them return to the place which they think they deserve.

Academic Assistance

But Italy's assistance has been academic and histrionic rather than actual: no treaties have been changed, no rights or lands restored. So after a decade and a half, the Hungarians have wearied somewhat of grand words from Rome.

Today Premier Mussolini feels a gesture to be necessary if he is still to retain his position in the Hungarians' heart as their champion. Hence, apparently, the visit of the King-Emperor along with the Foreign Minister to bear witness to his devotion.

The city is beflagged as never before. Huge crowds lined the streets and sent thunderous cheers out over the Danube. And in the old imperial palace on the hill the most resplendently dressed nobles and officials in Europe, befeathered and adorned as the grandees of the Middle Ages, met the royal guest and his consort, guests of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Equality in Arms

Probably Victor Emmanuel's visit will really be followed by one change. Very shortly it is expected that Hungary will denounce the military clauses of the peace treaty and announce that it assumes the right to equality in arms with all its neighbors. Bulgaria and Hungary alone of all the states in Europe are still forbidden to have full-sized and fully equipped armies. There is less opposition, however, than previously to their obtaining these insignia of equality.

Besides this change, which the Italian King's visit tends to hasten and to guarantee, his presence here also serves to prevent Hungary breaking away from the Rome-Berlin alignment.

Other details of the new Danubia developments: Page 3.

British to Press For Humanizing Spanish Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—Despite the fact that the British proposal for an appeal to both sides in Spain to cease bombing is to be merged into a vaguer appeal to "humanize the war," the authorities here are hopeful of a favorable response.

The reason for optimism is that a large majority of airmen on Gen. Francisco Franco's side come in the "foreign volunteer" category, being citizens either of Germany or Italy. Both these countries having accepted the British proposal in the International Non - Intervention subcommittee yesterday, it is strongly felt that if they care to exercise pressure on their citizens fighting in Spain there will be no more bombing.

Another question which came before the subcommittee yesterday was the Italo-German complaint about the use of the Spanish Government's assets in purchasing material from abroad. This applies particularly to gold said to have been transferred abroad from the Bank of Spain's vaults at Madrid, which Germany and Italy declare does not belong to the Spanish Government.

Spanish Cabinet gets support of big labor group: Page 15.

Van Devanter's Action Poses New Problems

Retirement Aids New Deal On Bench but Weakens Demand for Change

Compromise Seen

Far Reaching Legislation Expected to Follow Changes on Bench

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—President Roosevelt's Supreme Court fight has entered a brand new stage following events yesterday in the capital.

Announcement of the impending retirement of Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter, combined with the 10-8 defeat of the reorganization plan in the Senate judiciary committee, require a new appraisal of all the factors in the situation.

As far as the situation has crystallized out in the judgment of the capital, the following points now dominate the situation:

1. With the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter and forthcoming appointment of a New Deal sympathizer, the Administration's precarious majority on the Supreme Court is strengthened, and much of the argument for court reorganization evaporates.

2. The present temper of Congress is such that, in the judgment of most observers, a modified or compromise court reorganization bill could be passed.

3. However, the President's original court increase of six new judges is definitely doomed.

New Legislative Plans

4. With New Deal control of the court now in sight or established, a batch of far-reaching new legislation is in prospect. This includes new hour and wage laws; TVA extension to seven more districts, and a new farm aid plan. There may also be an effort to get a reversal of the old 5-to-4 Supreme Court decision against the child labor act, which Mr. Justice Van Devanter helped to invalidate.

5 Speculation meanwhile filled Washington on three additional topics: A widespread belief that there will be additional Supreme Court retirements before long, since four members of the court, outside of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, are over 75; the question of Mr. Van Devanter's own successor with half a dozen names mentioned and geographical indications pointing to some one from the South; and the prospect that the Van Devanter retirement means that the New Deal has won its social security case.

The latter conclusion, in regard to social security, is based merely on the assumption that if the law were to be overthrown in the closely divided court by a 5-to-4 decision, such a decision would hardly be permitted to hinge on the vote of a judge whose retirement had been announced.

Victory and Defeat

Summing up general sentiment in Washington, it is that Mr. Roosevelt has suffered a tactical defeat, and won a moral victory. The "victory" is in the direction of the long, underlying, and basic fight to secure a sympathetic Supreme Court. Replacement of a conservative judge by a liberal will probably swing the balance of the court to the New Deal side on reasonably drawn measures for at least the rest of the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Roosevelt's tactical defeat was the sharp slap he got in the judiciary committee, with the striking schism revealed in the Democratic group of 14, which divided 7 to 7 on the issue. Here is clear warning, it is felt, of a possible split right down the center of the victorious Democratic party, if the President carries his "no compromise" fight to the limit.

There is every prospect, however, that this "no compromise" flag will be hauled down, whatever Mr. Roosevelt may say for strategic reasons to the contrary. Indeed, probably the most significant thing that occurred in the Judiciary Committee session was the final switch of the Administration supporters to a compromise plan. With the exception of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, all Roosevelt supporters voted for the compromise plan offered by Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky. The indications were that New Deal supporters in the Senate would flock to this compromise when the fight moves to the floor, which will now come within a few days.

Logan Compromise

The Logan compromise would permit appointment of a supplementary judge for each member of the Supreme Court over 75 (not over 70 as the President first proposed) and it would limit the extra appointments to one a year. It was stated, furthermore, that this compromise had the support and approval of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader. This compromise was defeated 10-8, but if Mr. Pittman, the sole Administration Senator who declined to support it, had followed other New Dealers, it would have got a 9-9 vote and blocked the adverse report. In the view of many, the process of dickering for a compromise is thereby revealed, with Mr. Roosevelt officially standing adamant against any concession, and his followers driving the best bargain they can on the Senate floor.

There was no comment on the Van Devanter announcement at Mr.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Economics in the News

The Imperial Conference—Of Importance to the World as Well as to the Nations of the British Commonwealth—Secretary Hull's Policy at Stake

By H. B. E.

Secretary Wallace once wrote a pamphlet called "America Must Choose!" The choice lay between liberalism or freedom and regimentation in economic policy. It was based upon the recognition that regimentation at the ports leads inevitably to regimentation behind the ports—on the farms and in the factories. Mr. Wallace, therefore, pleaded that liberalism should start at the ports, in a freer foreign trade policy.

America, however, has not chosen! So long as the logic of events does not make nations choose, they have a habit of delaying the decision; and the United States today is just as far from making this particular choice as it was in 1933, when Secretary Wallace issued his clarion call for a consistent economic policy.

Now, the liberal element in America, as personified in Secretary Hull, is waiting for the British Commonwealth to make a similar choice! Much depends upon it. If the Commonwealth becomes more liberal in its economic policy, then the liberal way in the United States will gain an impetus. Otherwise regimentation will have the advantage.

For the fact is that the liberal trade policy associated with Secretary Hull's name is blocked by British Commonwealth trade policies. The Commonwealth, according to Prof. W. Y. Elliott, writing in the Virginia Quarterly Review, is "shutting up like an oyster." It is hardly an oyster yet, but that is the tendency of policy. Explicitly the nations of the Commonwealth are tied together in a system of mutual preferences at the expense of non-British goods. The system represents an historical volte face for Britain. For years the British used to turn their backs on this brand of what the Germans call autarchy. But a world which rejected the free trade that Britain was practicing eventually transformed British policy. Andre Siegfried notes somewhere that Britain is the mercurial country, not France. In nothing is this better demonstrated than in trade policy.

Nobody in the United States has ever refused to admit that nations united in a special political relation are entitled to engage in a special economic relation without inviting any protest from outsiders. After all, the United States is in such an economic relation with Cuba. The case in the United States against the British preferential system is that it is so big and so world wide that it must retard freer trade throughout the world. This statement, I think, cannot be gainsaid. If Britain officially switches its apple buying from the United States to Canada, there is no diminution in world trade, but there is a decided interference with it.

Another complaint about British trade policy is that it impedes freer trade even in non-British countries. These are the countries with which Great Britain has reached commercial agreements. Unlike the Hull type of tariff agreement, which is reached between two nations but "generalized" to the whole world, the British-made treaties are exclusive. I have given several instances before of the effect of these agreements. The one with Denmark was recently criticized by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association. Under this agreement Britain agreed to buy a certain quota of Danish bacon, in return for which Denmark had to give preferences to British manufactured goods. As a result of such an understanding, a Dane has to obtain official permission to buy an American Ford.

These policies are now under review at the Imperial Conference in London. It is the hope of American liberals that some relaxation will be authorized. In view of Britain's disillusionment in past years, when she stayed out on a very bleak limb in the hope that an economically nationalistic world would return to paths of economic liberalism, any concessions that come out of the Imperial Conference are bound to be small and tentative. With Canada's help, however, some concessions may be made. Upon this prospect hang an Anglo-American trade agreement, the development of Secretary Hull's policy in other countries, and the encouragement of the liberal way in political America against the competition of regimentation. Decidedly an historic conference!

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, May 19, 1937

The Home Forum 9
True Courage
[With Danish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 10
Financial Pages 11-12-13
Sports Page 14
Radio Comment 15
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Weekly Magazine Section

International Law vs. Power Politics . 1-2
Universities Nourish the Theater 3
Guarding Our Green Palaces 4-5
"Thunderer" Number One 6
Conservation: Magazine Editorial 7
Flight 1927 8
Millennium for the Straphanger 9
Little Place in the Country 10-11
Books and Features 12-19

France Claims the Maypole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Is the Maypole French? Or rather Provençal? And does the hornpipe originate in Provence, too? These are questions which are not only being asked, but answered in the affirmative, in Provence.

But, then, Provence is claiming nearly everything. A few years ago it claimed to have invented the waltz, now 500 years old. It now—at least the Académie Provençale does—claims that most of the European dances were first thought of in or around Avignon.

There is a nursery rhyme which runs:

"Sur le Pont d'Avignon,
On y danse, on y danse,
Sur le Pont d'Avignon,
On y danse tout en rond."

The hornpipe, according to the Académie Provençale, is a development and a variation of the Viajarello, which has been danced in Provence for centuries. The Maypole, it declares, is an Anglo-Saxon version of the old French corporation dance. The Russian ballet owes much to an inhabitant of Provence, Marius Petitpas, whose ballets are still danced. Indeed, Russia in 1929 celebrated the centenary of this Frenchman's birth, who is recognized there as the father of the ballet.

The music of Europe also owes a great debt to this province. For the instrument associated with gaiety and the dance, the tambourine, comes from Provence and pictures by Holbein and van Breughel show tambourines of the design of those known in Avignon.

Church music also was greatly influenced by Provence. At the Council Vaison, held in 529, when the schools of Arles, Avignon, Gap and Lerins were flourishing, it was recommended that Roman law, rhetoric and music should be the principal subjects.

Provence was also the homeland of the troubadours, who were to be found at every court of Europe. Indeed, the troubadours practiced their art in Jerusalem, Cyprus, Athens, in Italy, Portugal, Austria, Hungary and Germany.

Thanks to the persistent and intelligent activity of the "Félibriges," founded by Frédéric Mistral, the great Provençal poet, for the preservation of the customs, the traditions and the dialect he loved so well, these folk songs, instruments, dances are preserved, and whenever necessary revived.

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NEW YORK CITY

Cornish Dancers Repeat Fete of Medieval Days

Helston's floral dance and song recall ceremonials of long ago. Freedom to enter houses shares in day's prerogatives.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSTON, Eng. — Tall hats and morning coats once again invaded this ancient and remote Cornish village on May 8, in accordance with a custom that stretches back into the dim past. In at the front doors of the houses, and out at the back, singing the traditional Floral Song, hundreds of Helston inhabitants and visitors from many parts of the world performed the age-old ceremony of the Furry Dance, which is celebrated every year.

The Furry Dance goes on all day, but the big event is the Midday Dance, which starts at the Cornmarket at noon, led in a sort of slow polka by two couples who, says tradition, must be Helston-born. The dance of the children, dressed in white, which begins at 10 o'clock in the morning, and finishes at noon, is also regarded as one of its most attractive features. Usually brass bands from all over the Duchy of Cornwall gather in Helston for the Furry Dance.

Greeting to Summer

The song the dancers sing is thought to be of Elizabethan origin, and greets the coming summer. The first verse opens—

Robin Hood and Little John
They both are gone to fair, O!
And we will to the merry greenwood
To see what they do there, O!
And for to chase, O!
To chase the buck and doe.

The ceremony of the dance, however, is far older than the words of the song. It is said to hail from Cornu-British times nearly two thousand years ago.

Stream in Main Street

Disputes have raged as to its exact origin and meaning. One school of thought says it is the "Fury Dance," designed to exorcise evil spirits; another that it is a "Foray Dance," commemorating the repulse by ancient Britons of a Saxon attack or foray; a third that it derives from the Cornish word "fer," or fair; but the generally accepted theory is that the festival is a "Floral" dance.

Helston, the town through which the dancers wend their processional way, has about 2600 inhabitants, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. A clear stream, like that at Truro, the cathedral city of Cornwall, runs down both sides of the main street. Helston received a charter from King John, and in 1201 the town presented him with 40 silver marks and a palfrey.

It rapidly grew in importance, and Edward I made it a coinage town. Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," described it as "spacious and populous." Charles Kingsley, the author of "Westward Ho!" was educated at its grammar school, where the son of Coleridge, the poet, was headmaster.

Cut Off From the Sea

Helston is the most southerly railway station in the British Isles, and claims to be the most southerly town. It is situated in the midst of some famous scenery, being near both to the Lizard and Land's End. Close by, at Gunwalloe, there is a celebrated church that is half buried in the enormous sand dunes that are found on the Cornish coast hereabouts. This church was erected in gratitude by a shipwrecked sailor in the fifteenth century. The sand dunes are supposed to be full of hidden treasure, and Spanish silver dollars have occasionally been found.

The town is cut off from the sea by the bank of sand which is known as the Loe bar. This bar forms the famous Loe pool, which is seven miles in circumference. Loe pool is a rival of Dozmare pool on Bodmin moor for the distinction of being the lake into which Sir Bedivere flung King Arthur's sword Excalibur on the breaking up of the fellowship of the Round Table. The Loe pool is thought to have the better claim, since it more nearly fits Tennyson's description,

On one side lay the ocean,
and on one
Lay a great water.

The people of Helston used to present the Lord of the Manor with a leather purse containing three halfpence in return for the right of cutting through the sand bar to the sea.

Dorien Leigh — **Stepping Grandly on the Streets of Helston**

City of London Hails Sovereigns; Rain Blocks Traditional Rites

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth broke two traditions today. First they drove in a closed automobile through wet, rain-darkened streets today to receive homage from the City of London—"The One Square Mile" in the heart of the Empire's Capital.

Then, because of the heavy rain, the ceremony of the Lord Mayor surrendering the ancient pearl sword at the Temple Bar as a sign of fealty to the throne was omitted.

Thousands who had braved a drenching for a glimpse of the ritual were disappointed.

The King and Queen broke the second precedent by inviting the Lord Mayor of London and his wife to sit with them at the high table for a civic luncheon at the Guildhall. Until today the table had been reserved exclusively for the royal family at Guildhall functions.

Ride in Closed Car

The Monarchs' first state drive since their coronation a week ago was a disappointment to the crowds that jostled in the narrow streets of the old city.

The rain forced a last-minute change in the plans of Their Majesties to drive down to "the city" in an open landau.

The King sat bareheaded in his limousine. He and the Queen smiled and nodded repeatedly in response to cheering.

He was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal with the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter across his scarlet tunic. Queen Elizabeth wore a coat of gold lamé, trimmed with fur, and a small beige hat.

Trumpets Sound at Guildhall

At the Guildhall a fanfare of trumpets hailed the Sovereigns' arrival. The Lord Mayor, in his ceremonial robes of scarlet velvet with a heavy ermine collar, received them.

King George, with the Lady Mayoress at his side, led the procession into the hall. Queen Elizabeth, the Lord Mayor, Queen Mary, the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent followed.

The King and Queen sat in armchairs of red damask and gold in front of silken curtains bearing the city arms and under a crimson canopy. The luncheon tables were decorated with scarlet orchids.

Baldwin's Summons to Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—Youth from all parts of the British Empire were summoned by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin last night to "save democracy from itself."

In what he said would be his last address to a large audience before his coming retirement, Mr. Baldwin feelingly traced the course of British self-government and of world social currents over the past half century. The "English secret" of political self-government and of peace sentiment backed by resolve, he said, is the Christian teaching of the individual's worth, as opposed to theories which deify either personal rulers or the state.

"You have to show the world, and in many parts of it an exceedingly critical world, that there is nothing in democracy and its principles, its purposes or its methods, which naturally breeds timidity of outlook or mediocrity of achievement," he said.

Discipline Necessary

"Courage, discipline and efficiency are as necessary to democracy as they are to any dictatorship, and democracy implies and demands leadership as essentially as any dictatorship, for it is a leadership which has not force behind it; it is the leadership of faith and character, and democracy is crying to you today for the leadership of the next generation."

In characteristic manner, Mr. Baldwin declined to predict the "shape of things to come." Postwar upheavals were attributed to the basic sinfulness of war itself. He criticized the oversimplification which blames any class, nation, or individual for world unrest, for conditions which cause Europe to be "neither at war nor at peace." "Armed attention" is the phrase he used.

"But what is worse than this, peace in some quarters is proclaimed as a bad dream and war is glorified as an ideal for rational men. As long as the British Empire lasts we will raise our voice against these false gods.

"Let me end in this, the last speech I shall make before a great audience as Prime Minister of this country, let me proclaim my faith, which is the faith of millions of all races from end to end of the British Empire:

"Here we have ceased to be an island, but we are still an empire and what is her secret? Freedom, ordered freedom within the law, with force in the background and not in the foreground; a society in which authority and freedom are blended in due proportions, in which state and citizen are both ends and means. An Empire, organized for peace and for the free development of the individual in and through an infinite variety of voluntary associations. That neither deifies the state nor its rulers. . . .

"The Christian State proclaims human personality to be supreme; the servile State denies it.

Religion Put First

"Every compromise with the infinite value of the human soul leads straight back to savagery and to the jungle. Dispel truths of our religion, and what follows? The insolence of dominion and the cruelty of despotism. Denounce religion as the opium of the people, and you'll swiftly proceed to denounce political liberty and civil liberty as opium. Freedom of speech goes, intolerance follows and justice is no more.

"The fruits of the free spirit of men do not grow in the garden of tyranny. . . .

"The brotherhood of man today is often denied and derided and called foolishness, but it is in fact one of the foolish things in the world which God has chosen to confound the wise and the world is confounded by daily. We may evade it; we may deny it, but we shall find no rest for ourselves nor the world until we acknowledge it as the ultimate wisdom."

American Trust In England Helps Young Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The report for last year of the "Pilgrim's Trust" concerns the problem of how most wisely to spend approximately £100,000 annually on helping an entire nation.

Six and a half years ago Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness of Cleveland, Ohio, placed a capital sum producing this large yearly income in the hands of trustees, who were to use it in promoting the well-being of the people of Great Britain.

The trustees were chosen with discrimination. They are at present, Lord MacMillan, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Tweedsmuir, Sir James Irvine and Sir Josiah Stamp.

Their report is a record of expert and conscientious effort to fulfill the munificent intentions of the donor—an effort replete with instruction as to the direction in which philanthropy can most usefully be applied in the United Kingdom.

Young Workers Helped

The trustees have distributed the benefactions between social service and the preservation of national treasures. In social service they have gone out to assist workers and particularly young workers to help themselves. They have subsidized community settlements, vocational training schemes, holiday camps and welfare organizations. In this they have favored, as far as possible, cases where they have been able to find humane enterprise that would not otherwise have been adequately financed.

In the preservation of national treasures they have endeavored to safeguard historical buildings, scenery and ancient archives for the benefit not only of the people of the present generation but of posterity.

Not the least of what has been achieved has been in the direction of ascertaining how to make help of the kind which the trust affords, even more fruitful in human happiness in the future than it has been in the past.

Study of Unemployment

One of the undertakings which has been aided during the past year has thus been devoted to the study of human and social consequences of unemployment. Here particular attention has been paid to long-term unemployment and to the achievements of voluntary bodies in meeting the needs of would-be workers condemned to compulsory leisure.

Among ancient buildings which the trust helped last year to preserve, one of the most interesting has been the "Church of the Holy Rood" at Stirling, Scotland, now under restoration. In this church Mary, Queen of Scots, sat on July 29, 1567, when her baby son was crowned by the then Earl of Mar as James VI of Scotland, the sermon being preached by John Knox.

Broken Propeller Theory Eliminated In Dirigible Crash

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 19 (AP)—The broken propeller theory of the Hindenburgs's destruction was eliminated today when an expert testified it appeared "certain" none of the dirigible's four propellers had broken in flight.

Frank W. Caldwell of Hartford, Conn., expert on propellers, gave the evidence which dismissed as "improbable" the possibility a broken propeller blade had been flung through the hull and punctured a gas cell, starting the disaster which resulted in 36 fatalities, May 6.

The witness said he had spent several days examining the wrecked dirigible's propellers, giving particular attention to blades of the port engine aft, which was nearest the outbreak of the flames.

"It appears certain the blades were not broken in flight," he stated in his report to the Department of Commerce investigating board, "but were shattered in the impact" when the ship crashed. The propellers were properly constructed for strength, he said, and of good manufacture.

Harlem Housing Leased to City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—The slum problem in Harlem, comprising within the bounds of New York City the largest Negro community in the nation, took precedence today in the federal management "experiment" of leasing to local housing authorities the Government's 51 low-cost projects.

This brings the first management lease to be issued to the New York City housing authority, chosen, Secretary Harold I. Ickes, Federal Public Works Administrator, said, because it was one of the best organized agencies in the country. The authority immediately accepted the contract on the $4,219,000 Harlem River houses, which are to be completed for occupancy this summer.

New York's low-rent housing project for Negroes was built with federal funds, and title to the property will remain in the United States Government. Use of the premises is turned over to the authority, which agrees to pay all operating, administrative and maintenance costs and to lease space "only for the purpose of providing low-cost housing accommodations for eligible persons and such stores, offices and other commercial non-housing facilities, as well as social, recreational or communal facilities as are incidental or appurtenant to such purpose."

Thus the lease stipulates that the housing authority may admit as tenants only families "who lack sufficient income without the benefit of financial assistance to enable them to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings and under other than overcrowded housing conditions," and that" no tenant shall be accepted whose aggregate income exceeds five times the rental of the quarters." Rents are specified by the week as $4.73 for two rooms, $5.20 for three rooms, $6 for four rooms and $6.70 for five.

The authority will pay its federal landlord $69,062 rent in monthly installments rising from $1000 to $8000, and must keep open books with regular fiscal and operating reports to Washington.

Selection of the 574 families the Harlem project will accommodate already has begun out of 11,000 applications which poured into the authority almost at once, making it necessary to announce that no more would be considered.

It is expected that a lease for the Williamsburg low-cost housing project also will be drawn up shortly, another major unit in the $18,000,000 federal construction program going forward in the city's slum areas.

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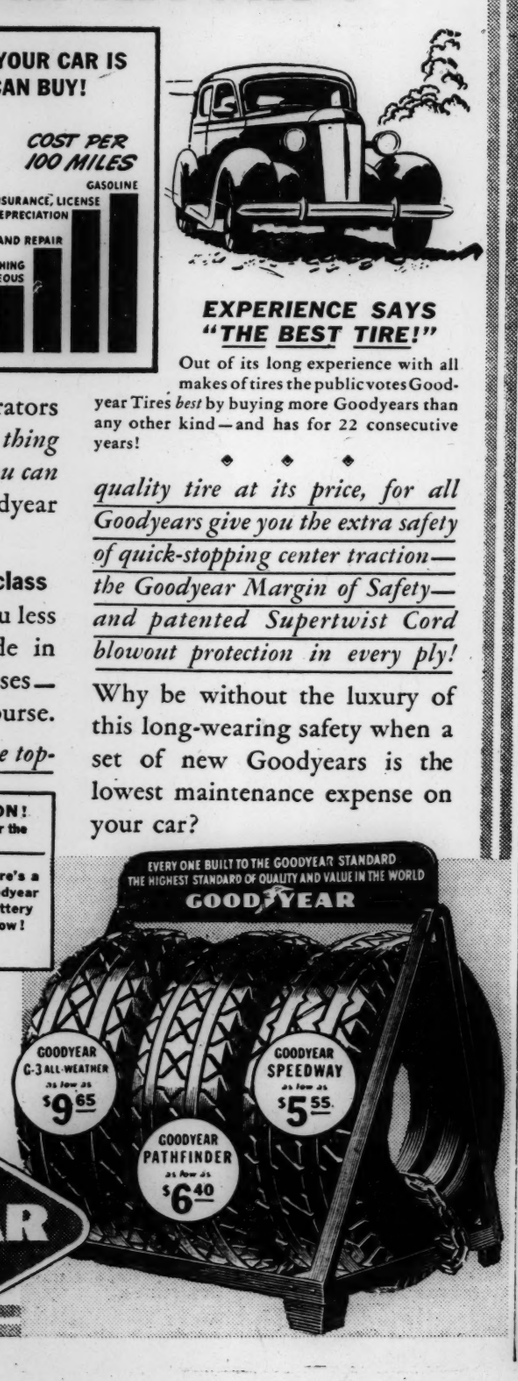
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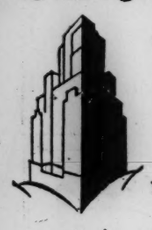

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Belgians Push Plan for Peace Via Economics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The future—and still very problematic—economic disarmament conference is now passing through its most crucial phase.

Quietly, unostentatiously, almost unnoticed, Maurice Frère is at present gathering from Europe's capitals—from Berlin and Rome in particular—the information which will either assure the success of the proposed conference or prevent its ever being held, at least in so far as 1937 is concerned.

M. Frère's return to Brussels from Berlin and Rome, where he has just been investigating the possibilities of reducing trade barriers and exchange restrictions, is impatiently awaited, for it is realized that on the response of these two capitals the final outcome of the mission intrusted to Premier Paul van Zeeland by the French and British governments very largely depends.

M. Frère is in effect, therefore, a sort of "portable bureau" of an embryonic economic conference — or rather a traveling prelude to such a potential gathering.

Who Is Frère?

Who exactly is this individual upon whose travels hang the whole world's hopes for economic and, indirectly, military disarmament? A half-hour's conversation with him convinces one that Premier van Zeeland has chosen well, and that if the possibility of a successful conference exists, M. Frère will be capable of rounding up and co-ordinating the scattered elements of an ultimate accord.

This "economic missionary" of Dr. van Zeeland is a Belgian economist and financial expert. He was the Belgian Government's representative on the Reparations Commission and its delegate to the conference that drew up the Dawes Plan. More recently he was representative of the League of Nations at the Bank of Austria when the latter's finances were being supervised by the League. Like Premier van Zeeland himself, M. Frère has been aptly termed a "practical idealist," and "a sound technician with genuinely lofty and large ideas."

Optimistic as to the eventual success of his mission, M. Frère is, however, extremely realistic in his approach to the mission. After London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, he plans to go to The Hague, to Prague, to Vienna, to Warsaw and probably also to Belgrade and Bucharest.

Will Report Results

Thus he will have made a complete tour of the principal capitals of Europe and reported to Premier van Zeeland on the results of his consultations, before the Belgian Premier leaves in June for America, where he will be the guest of President Roosevelt. It is very possible, though still undecided, that M. Frère will accompany the Premier to the United States. At any event, the American President will have before him, by mid-June, the complete European picture as regards the prospects of agreement on a measure of economic disarmament, and will then be able to act accordingly.

The plan which M. Frère and Premier van Zeeland intend to follow is this:

After the former's tour of Europe has been completed, a project will be drawn up incorporating the concessions which each nation has indicated its willingness to make, and those which each must make if any progress toward a general agreement is to become possible.

If this tabulation reveals enough promise to make the effort worth while, a draft convention based upon it will be elaborated by Premier van Zeeland—just before his American trip if possible, or in any case just after it—and submitted, secretly, back to the separate nations.

Upon their responses to this draft project depends the question of whether the Belgian Premier will recommend to Britain, France and the United States the calling of an international economic conference.

Prospects of Success

M. Frère would not have accepted his present task of consulting the divers governments had he not been convinced that prospects of success exist. But these prospects are admittedly modest.

Two general possibilities are envisaged: One is an agreement geographically broad but economically rather limited. This would amount in fact not to any actual economic disarmament, but rather to a "truce" in the present economic warfare and would be somewhat comparable to a convention for the limitation—but not the reduction—of armaments. Its importance would reside in its extension to a great number of countries.

The second possibility is that of a more limited accord, geographically, which would contain greater tariff concessions but would be restricted to a comparatively small number of states.

Thus, although a wider accord is the primary aim, the possibility of an economic conference of the democratic powers is not excluded in the event that Germany and Italy refuse to reverse, or at least to modify, their present isolationist policies.

Such a last resort, however, would not be considered unless efforts to frame a general arrangement prove fruitless.

'Gangster' Charge Opens Missouri Vote Fraud Trial

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 19 (AP)—A prosecutor's assertion that "gangsters" intimidated voters at one precinct here last November opened the seventh Federal Court trial of city election workers, indicted in the Government's wholesale investigation of Kansas City voting.

The charge that "one of the defendants called in ruffians and gangsters" and that "the gangsters took one man out of the polling place," was made in U. S. District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan's opening statement.

A short time earlier, George Arnold, a Democratic election judge, pleaded guilty to conspiracy, the first of 126 persons indicted to admit guilt.

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Hungary's Regent
(Above) Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Official Host of Italy's Royal Party; (Below) Princess Maria, Youngest Daughter of the Italian Royal House

Royal Palace
(Above) Hungary's Royal Palace on the Bank of the Danube at Budapest. (Below) Queen Elena, Formerly a Princess of Montenegro, Who Is Queen of Italy

Hungarians Plan Reforms to Check Extremism Spread

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — The greatest issue before responsible Hungarian statesmen at the present moment is how to prevent the progress of extreme movements. Fascism and Communism here have tentatively combined, or perhaps it would be better to say that Fascism has adopted the slogan of Communism. Many former Communist leaders have become ardent Fascists.

This development is disquieting, for wealth here is very unevenly distributed. Premier Koloman Daranyi realizes that and has promised to check the idea of revolution by introducing vital reforms.

His program is as follows: He will hasten to extend land distribution and colonization. He will solve the question of land debts for all small farmers. A comprehensive public works program is to be carried out, including forestation, draining, banking of streams, road building. Minimum wages are to be fixed in the industrial areas. Industry is to be encouraged in provincial towns.

The principle of a family income is to be established; workers' paid holidays are to be introduced and social insurance improved. Wherever agricultural conditions permit, new cultures or crops are to be introduced that will lend themselves to intensive cultivation with increased profits.

A new system of tax-incidence is to be applied gradually, which will lighten the burdens at the bottom and increase them at the top. A wide-reaching new action is to be undertaken for providing work for unemployed intellectuals.

This program is only a promise, but it is a promise given before history. Great forces are believed to be at work in Hungary which may sweep over the land as a flood. The Government, led by a cool and far-seeing man, hopes to conduct these forces into the channels of progress, not by the use of bayonets, but by means of constructive reforms. The Premier thinks evolution will prevent revolution—but evolution in deeds, not words.

Dog-Racing Banned

LANSING, Mich., May 19 (AP)—The State Senate yesterday defeated, 17 to 14, a bill which would have legalized dog racing in Michigan. The measure previously had passed the House.

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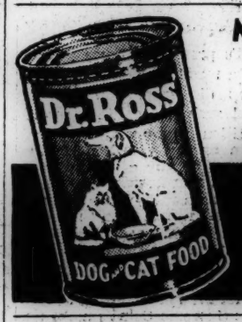

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Powers Plan 'New Danubia' Around Independent Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 19—Plans for a loose-knit Danubian Federation centered around an Austria independent of Italy as well as of Germany, were discussed today by French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and Dr. Guido Schmidt, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Austria.

Both the French and British Governments have agreed to lend their diplomatic support to Austria's efforts to effect a rapprochement with Czechoslovakia and to weld Roumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia into this Central European bloc, it is semi-officially stated here. Entertaining Dr. Schmidt at a big banquet today, M. Delbos is understood to have assured him that France is ready to give its direct aid in the formation of such a Danubian group, while Britain will favor the attempt, but more platonically.

Difficulties in Way

Austria has already made considerable progress in improving its relations with Czechoslovakia and is now endeavoring to bring about a rapprochement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The problem of Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, however, renders this effort difficult, though there has undoubtedly been a relaxation of the tension of the past few weeks.

Although it is acknowledged here that the formation of an independent Danubian group will be a delicate and lengthy task, French diplomatic circles express the conviction that there is a genuine possibility of reorganizing the center of Europe independently of either German or Italian domination, and that there are encouraging signs of a new readiness to co-operate on the part of the Danubian countries—particularly Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Russia Wants It, Too

Russia, too, is stated here to favor these Anglo-French efforts to stabilize the central European scene. General satisfaction is voiced at the reaffirmation of the Franco-Soviet pact yesterday, following Maxim Litvinoff's talks with Premier Blum and M. Delbos.

As already revealed by The Christian Science Monitor May 10, the French Government has not only reassured Mr. Litvinoff that the Franco-Soviet pact remains in full force, but has now partially acceded to Moscow's insistence on military consultations to complete it. These General Staff contacts, however, it is learned authoritatively, will be very informal and summary, as France is anxious to avoid the appearance of an outright alliance.

New Locarno Wanted

The re-enforcement of the Franco-Soviet pact is not regarded here as meaning that the door is definitely closed on negotiations for a new Locarno accord with Germany. On the contrary, a semiofficial commentary, published here today, emphasizes that one outcome of the Anglo-Franco-Russian conversations at London and Paris has been to open tentative avenues of approach to the problem of western security. This commentary, which is known to express the official French attitude, points out that France and the U. S. S. R. "are still ready to carry on within the framework of the League a loyal policy of international collaboration. This phrase from the communiqué signifies clearly that the permanency of the Franco-Russian pact does not close the door to other accords which may be concluded in harmony with it, notably the proposed project for a new western security pact."

Aid to New Citizens

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Boston proposed yesterday that Congress provide for the distribution to each new citizen of a copy of "The Story of the Constitution," edited by the director general of the United States Sesquicentennial Commission.

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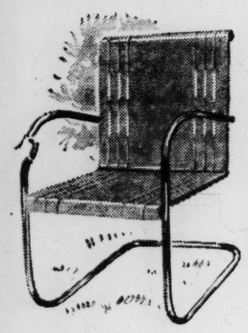
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Further Retirements Hinted In Speculations on Court; Van Devanter Visits Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — The floodgates of speculation and the divergent channels of interpretation were all opened in the capital today by the Van Devanter retirement.

The most striking report was that other justices are likely to retire in the near future, and the names of Justices Sutherland and Butler were heard. Despite the fact that Mr. Justice Brandeis is the oldest member of the tribunal, his retirement is linked to that of Associate Justice McReynolds by some, in the belief that neither will retire long before the other does.

There is no opportunity definitely to check such reports, and they will undoubtedly keep popping up until they are substantiated or people get tired of them. It is interesting to note that reports of Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement became positive and forceful last week. One source, known to many news-writers, insisted that the announcement would come during this week. Asked if both Justices Van Devanter and Brandeis would retire, he expressed the opinion that only one would do so, at least at this time. This informant, a senator, evidently had "inside information." Thus it is impossible entirely to dismiss the reports that further retirements are on the way. But grains of salt still make useful seasoning.

Amiable Decision

Despite the sober aspects of yesterday's events, the personal elements were pleasant and warm. Mr. Justice Van Devanter himself, who only a few weeks ago shook his walking stick at a photographer who snapped him unawares—and, indeed, collared the photographer—posed amenably for a whole flock of cameramen, and talked amiably with newspaper men.

His note of retirement was dictated early in the morning, and came yesterday because the Justice had on Monday delivered his last decision of the term and of his career—a decision dealing with the Chippewa Indians. Incredibly as it may seem to the politically over-conscious denizens of Washington, he was not considering the effect of his retirement on the vote yesterday of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This incidence points to a more fundamental fact, frequently ignored in this political whispering gallery—that members of the Supreme Court frequently reach decision on the basis of fairly simple considerations, purely legal or technical considerations, without taking any account of the subtle political interpretations woven about them by the "analysts."

Inspects Maryland Farm

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, after his display of amiability with the press—and after his wastepaper baskets had been filled with used flashlight bulbs—went out to his 788-acre farm near Ellicott City, Md., just to see how the cows and crops are getting on. He plans to retire to the farm, which his son manages, and still keep an eye on the judiciary by serving, if the Chief Justice wants him, on assignment to the Appeals Courts in the various circuits. The possibility is provided in this year's retirement act. He will continue to draw $20,000 retirement salary, and Congress cannot touch it.

The retiring Justice delivered his last opinion on Monday without referring to notes. He was also in the best of humor when he saw the press in his comfortable, book-lined study in an apartment house. Like several other justices, he could not bring himself to use the sumptuous new chambers provided in the Supreme Court's marble building. Sometimes he would change his shoes there, but little more.

Yesterday he was not wearing his usual formal attire, but comfortable garb—a loose collar, a plum-colored tie easily knotted, soft shoes and a well-worn alpaca coat.

Justice Van Devanter's retirement will increase to two the living ex-justices. The other is John H. Clarke, who retired at the age of 65 and has lived comfortable in California for over a decade since.

Telephones Reporter

The pleasantest aspect, at least to the press, of Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement was the way he gave it out. He telephoned John T. Suter of the Associated Press, who has covered the Supreme Court for 45 years, asking him to drop by the Van Devanter apartment on his way down town.

Mr. Suter was an old hand at the Supreme Court when Mr. Justice Van Devanter was a national committeeman from Wyoming, and a real veteran when the justice ascended the bench in 1910. He is familiarly and affectionately known by all the justices.

So the reporter stopped at the Van Devanter apartment, about 8:30 a. m. The justice showed him his retirement letter, and gave Mr. Suter a chance to get his story on the wire long before the letter went to the White House by special messenger. The "AP" had a good start on its competitors, and long service in the Supreme Court had been rewarded.

Social Security Decision

Among the speculations going around is one plausible assumption that the Van Devanter retirement means that the Supreme Court has already decided favorably on the social security cases, and that the decision is now being written, together, perhaps, with a minority opinion. Only two more decision days remain, on next Monday and June 1, so that the decisions must come soon. An adverse five-to-four decision might stand only for the summer months, probably to be overruled as soon as President Roosevelt's nominee took his seat and the Government could obtain a rehearing. It is thought unlikely that court vote on the social security cases would be very one-sided in the adverse direction. White House spokesmen have expressed their confidence that the act will be upheld, a confidence they have not hitherto expressed on other cases.

The question of a possible recess appointment by President Roosevelt to the Supreme Court has been raised. The Chief Executive could deliberately wait until after adjournment of Congress, then make his appointment and issue a commission, and the justice could take his seat in the October term of court and retain it until his confirmation were refused by the Senate.

Such a state of affairs would be virtually unprecedented and highly improbable. To have a justice participating in binding and precedent-making decisions, later to be expelled from the bench by the Senate, would be a disgraceful situation that no President is likely to seek. Certainly there is no precedent in the past century for a recess appointment, but no law is known which would prevent such an appointment to the highest tribunal any more than to the lower courts.

Added to the many names unofficially "nominated" for the Van Devanter seat—of which James M. Landis and Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of Houston, Texas, justice of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fifth District are leading contenders—is the name of former Senator Sam G. Bratton of Albequerque, N. M., now a Circuit Court judge in the Tenth Circuit.

Bratton a Possibility

Former Senator Bratton would stand high chances of speedy senatorial approval, he is known to be sympathetic to President Roosevelt's objectives, and he was an elected district judge in New Mexico since 1918.

Political probabilities point to the elevation of a present judge, particularly one from the west or southwest. Justice Van Devanter was one of three western justices on the court, and to appoint an easterner in his place would unbalance the rough geographical lines which are held to be desirable. Moreover, appointment of men of the type of Judge Hutcheson or Judge Bratton, rather than a New Deal crony of President Roosevelt, would be expected to earn public confidence.

Another westerner who is mentioned is Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., judge in the circuit court of appeals in the eighth circuit. He is over 60 years of age, but President Roosevelt specifically exempted from this "rule" elevations from lower courts. Judge Stone has been on various benches since 1913, and on the court of appeals since 1917, presiding judge since 1928.

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Rome Academy Awards Winners Greeted

Wide World

Richard Gardner Hartshorne Jr. (In Architecture) — John Finley Kirkpatrick (In Landscape Architecture) — John Amore (In Sculpture) — Dr. Roscoe Guernsey, Academy's Executive Secretary

Dr. Guernsey Is Felicitating the Winners at the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The American Academy in Rome awarded its prizes in architecture, landscape architecture, painting and sculpture here today, with Richard Gardner Hartshorne Jr. winner of the competition for building plans and sketch for "A Museum of Art." The successful competitor is a Wakefield, Mass., student at Yale University.

The award in landscape architecture went to John Finley Kirkpatrick of Cincinnati, Ohio, a graduate of Cornell University; painting to Clifford Edgar Jones of Kokomo, Ind., a student at the John Herron Art School, Indianapolis, and sculpture to John Amore of New York City, winner of the Paris prize in 1935.

Honorable mention in the four competitions went in architecture to Joseph Frank Balis of Pennsylvania State College and John J. Brady of the Catholic University of America; in landscape architecture to Ray Oliver Kusche of Los Angeles; in painting to Samuel Bookatz of Cleveland, Robert C. Burns of Maplewood, N. J., and Oke G. Nordgren of Washington; and in sculpture to Joseph Coppolino and George Kratina of New York City.

Small Hungarian Farmers Take Animal Fair Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—This year's animal fair in Budapest showed a remarkable collection of livestock. The horses were probably as good as you would see in any country. And the cattle were not inferior. The gray, curly-haired Hungarian hogs also drew many admirers. In the production of farm animals Hungary is a model land. And the interesting new feature is that these animals are raised by small farmers.

Of course splendid horses are not new to Hungary. For a millennium this has ben a horse-loving and horse-breeding people. For decades, however, the best horse raisers and animal producers were noblemen, and great landowners. The Hungarian masses, one might figuratively say, were only grooms and stable boys. But recently there has been a redistribution of wealth and social power.

Horses Everywhere

The "grooms" have become horse owners. They are small farmers and have stables of which any aristocrat might be proud. When the small farmers of certain districts in Hungary go to a wedding or any other local festivity, the shining, arch-necked, restless horses they drive make one think of a prize contest.

The Hungarians originally came from Asia to the Danube plain on horses. Ambitious men bought good horses to advertise their place in society. The best gift one could give to his friend was a horse. Romantic youth carried away his lady love on a horse. When he wanted to pay her a supreme compliment he told her she was as beautiful as a horse. Horses are in Hungarian ballads, in Hungarian games, and the chief features of Hungarian monuments.

When Hungarians go places and do things, it is with horses. When feeling very festive, they drive four or six. When riding, they expect their mounts to leap fences or jump across ditches. Kings have white horses; heroes have black ones. The walls of Hungary's cosiest restaurants are covered with legendary pictures, most of which center about horses.

A visit to a Hungarian horse show is like losing yourself in a story book. When you go into the cow department, however, you leave the story behind. If the Hungarians like middle-sized, graceful horses, they like big, fat catle, of imported varieties.

Of course, they have native cattle—which resemble Texas steers. They are rather small, always gray, and have magnificent, wide-spreading, beautiful, arched horns. But these are only for show, for tourists to look at and admire when they visit the Hungarian wastes or Pustas. One such steer with his spreading horns has the place of honor on the official fair poster, but not in the fair itself. Here all the prize cattle are of the Swiss, short-horned variety and they are certainly as good as could be found anywhere in Europe.

When one gets to the pig section, one is back with native Hungarian stock again. Perhaps they didn't come from Asia with Arpad, but still they're original and indigenous. They look like sheep with their curly hair.

These pigs are very hardy animals. They have almost completely prevented the invasion of foreign breeds.

Pouter Pigeons

The straight-standing, pouter pigeons look like arrogant and haughty queens, holding enormous muffs and going down grand stairways. The rabbits seem to have come from fairyland. They have fabulous, silky, white hair, from which the Hungarians make downy baby coats in blue and fluffy baby blankets in pink.

Half of Budapest goes to the fair, looking at the animals—rich and poor, artistcrats and peasants, side by side. One sentiment welds them together, the Hungarian love for things that grow, Hungarian delight in holding the lines of a prancing team, of feeling one's feet in stirrups.

For this observer the best feature of all is that most of the prize winners were raised by little farmers, and had been personally tended by mother, father, and all the children.

New Problems in Court Issue

(Continued From Page 1)

Roosevelt's press conference yesterday, but a mood of conflicting emotions was displayed. Few justices have had such a consistent record of opposition to recent New Deal legislation as the associate justice, and the opportunity of making the long-delayed first Roosevelt appointment to the court was obviously relished. At the same time, the whittling away of this very New Deal opposition, just like the recent pro-New Deal decisions in the Wagner Act case and the like, undercuts the demand for even more drastic shape-up in the Supreme Court's make up. It is as though the problem were quietly going about solving itself instead of waiting for the more drastic and revolutionary remedies which many Roosevelt supporters are still insistent must be applied.

Other Retirements Hinted

Meanwhile the adverse majority of the judiciary committee set about writing the report which will be presented to the Senate next week along with the President's bill, urging its rejection. Three Democratic senators will write this report, William H. King of Utah, Pat McCarran of Nevada and Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. It is the first adverse report ever ordered by the majority of a congressional committee on legislation which Mr. Roosevelt has personally requested. Neither Messrs. McCarran nor O'Mahoney had announced opposition to the bill till three weeks ago, and up till last Friday were seeking compromises. They dropped the latter however following comment of James A. Farley, Postmaster General, implying that they would not oppose the bill if they wanted legislative assistance from the Administration.

Eulogies of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, together with speculation over his successor and rumors that Justices Sutherland, Brandeis and other members of the court might retire, meanwhile filled the capital. With the average age of the court now the highest on record, and five members 75 or over, the impending departure of Mr. Van Devanter is expected to be followed by others. By the end of the second New Deal term a largely re-made court is anticipated.

Colonial Dames Protest Court Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The Board of Managers of the Colonial Dames of America protested to President Roosevelt yesterday against his effort to reorganize the Supreme Court.

In a telegram to the President, it said: "The Parent Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the first woman's patriotic society in the United States, strongly protests against the proposal to change the Supreme Court." Letters and telegrams against the Roosevelt court bill were sent also to the chairmen of the House and Senate judiciary committees and to individual Senators and Representatives.

Flood in California

STOCKTON, Calif., May 19 (AP)—Red Cross workers cared for 30 families as flood waters of the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers covered more than 7000 acres of rich farming land today.

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Legalized System Demanded For Building Trailer Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 19—The burning question is coming to be not merely, "Where can I park?" but "Where can I park my trailer?" And this means "Where can I hitch up my electric lights, refrigerator, and radio current, find running water and shower baths and a nice play lot for the children?"

Manufacture and sale of rubber-tired dwellings has increased so greatly during the last year and a half that production has outstripped construction of parking sites, causing many a trailerite to puzzle at times as to where he can dock for the night.

Chicago's problem was brought to public attention the other day with the announcement that a modern trailer park was to be opened this spring in Niles, a suburb.

This promised to provide an answer to Northwestern University's newest worry—where to send summer school students who intend to use their trailers as dormitories? Several inquiries, it is reported, have come from southern students, who take it for granted that the university can direct them to a convenient trailer parking place, and the university has not known what to say. The park, which is scheduled for completion in time for the summer session, consists of eight wooded acres, half to be used for parking and half for recreation.

The operator is a former stationery store proprietor, John G. Bilz, who has moved his own trailer into the area and with his wife is at home there while construction proceeds. His son and daughter-in-law have also moved in with their trailer abode. They feel that they know from first-hand experience what trailer dwellers require and they are promising modern conveniences and such luxuries as a soft-ball diamond, a croquet ground, a horseshoe pitching alley, and a winding stream where trailer tots can sail their boats.

Until now, Chicago's bid for the trailer trade has been a comparatively small camp on the south lake front at Seventy-fifth Street. Here for 75 cents a day, or $4 a week, a family can moor their vehicle, turn on the electric lights, and listen to Lake Michigan lapping its waves in their front yard. Located near the south entrance to the city, this park has found its small acreage somewhat strained by the demands made upon it.

Big cities are generally backward in their provision for itinerant families, it is said here. Where property is costly, the prospective park operator has to be assured that he is going to get an adequate return for his outlay. But as trailers continue to increase in number, this assurance will be forthcoming, declares R. C. Pebworth, managing editor of Trailer Travel Magazine, a journal which has been making a survey of parking spaces. The South and the West are reported providing excellent facilities. Certain cities have ordinances regulating trailer camps, which are expected to guide other communities.

Some form of regulation is needed to insure proper sanitation, according to Mr. Pebworth, who thinks the sooner it comes, the better for the country's estimated 300,000 trailer owners. For uncertainty as to what kind of regulation is going to be imposed keeps many who might be willing to invest money in trailer parks from going ahead with their developments.

A survey of city ordinances regulating trailer camps, made by the American Municipal Association, shows that some agreement is being reached as to standards for parking lots. Cities like San Diego, Calif., and Miami, Fla., agree that there should be rules establishing a minimum space in the park for each trailer. The space requirements in ordinances adopted so far range from 360 square feet per trailer to 875 square feet.

An adequate supply of pure water is required in all ordinances. A definite ratio of toilet facilities to the number of trailers is also established in all. Some cities require one shower for each ten trailers. Garbage disposal is carefully regulated.

National and state parks are setting the pace for private trailer park operators, it appears. The American Municipal Association survey reported some 80 such camps in many parts of the country. Some have laundries, some have community houses, and most have outdoor cooking facilities. Piped running water, showers and toilet facilities are general in the camps.

What constitutes the ideal commercial trailer park is something that Mr. Pebworth's journal has set out to determine. The magazine recently commissioned William Saxton Davis, landscape architect and trailerite, to make a design. He included such facilities as a shuffleboard hall, tea garden, baseball diamond, tennis court, putting field and outdoor market. He indicated no way, however, for getting people to leave this Utopia, once they moor their craft in its tree-shaded spaces.

Missing Tenant Unionist Is 'Found Alive' in Chicago

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 19 (AP)—The Southern Tenant Farmers Union announced yesterday that Frank Weems, Negro member who "disappeared" June 9, has been "found alive" in Chicago and would be in the office of Francis Heisler, Chicago attorney, this morning.

The union has charged repeatedly that Weems was beaten by planters and killed. Plans for his funeral were announced but they were held up pending investigation.

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Garment Trades Dispute Settled By C. I. O. Chiefs

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

New York: Settlement of the first jurisdictional dispute within the ranks of the C. I. O. was announced by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who returned from the union's convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

The controversy centered on 50,000 knit goods workers, whom both organizers of the garment union and of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee claimed the right to enroll and represent. John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the textile workers, yielded to the garment workers' claims, Mr. Dubinsky said.

Kearny, N. J.: Clashing with the C. I. O., the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company shut down indefinitely and $7,000,000 worth of navy contracts and other work were tied up.

Approximately 2200 men on the day shift of the production and maintenance departments marched out when the company had the whistles blown. The C. I. O. claims its Marine and Ship Building Workers of America has 80 per cent of the company's employees in its ranks. It seeks a uniform pay rise and a uniform five-day, 45-hour week.

Detroit, Mich.: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, called upon local unions of his organization to join in the campaign to unionize the Ford Motor Company with its 150,000 employees.

Coincidentally, he warned members of all General Motors locals of the U. A. W. A. that the union "cannot and will not" support unauthorized strikes, of which nearly two score have occurred since the agreement that ended the six weeks' General Motors strike earlier this year. He said that the "very life" of any labor organization depends upon its ability to carry out its pledges.

Alcoa, Tenn.: Picket lines were formed about the fabricating plant of the Aluminum Company of America where approximately 2500 employees struck yesterday. Fred Wetmore, president of the local Aluminum Workers' Union which called the walkout, said strikers were seeking approximate wage parity with employees of the company's plant at New Kensington, Penna. Local workers, Mr. Wetmore added, receive 45 cents an hour basic pay and employees at New Kensington get 63 cents.

Detroit, Mich.: Approximately 200 workers in the assembly department of the Thompson Products Company, Inc., were driven from the plant last night by tear gas which union officials said was discharged by company police. R. S. Livingstone, personnel director, said 30 men in the department had started a sit-down and that when they refused to leave "we drove them out." Workers said they were told to stop work to hear a company announcement and then were attacked by a squad of men wearing gas masks.

Morris Fields, a United Automobile Workers' organizer, said the incident resulted from the fact wage-increase negotiations under a collective bargaining contract "were getting nowhere."

Windsor, Ont.: The week-old strike at the L. A. Young Industries, Ltd., plant was settled after an all-day conference yesterday. Terms of the agreement were being worked out at a late hour.

Bay City, Mich.: Consumers Power Company employees shut off electric power on all industrial circuits at noon, signalling the start of a strike. Circuits serving homes were not affected. The workers' union is demanding a $160 monthly minimum wage. Presses of the Bay City Times stopped at noon, in the middle of a run.

Washington, D. C.: American Federation of Labor leaders talked of doubling federation dues temporarily to finance their battle with John L. Lewis. This proposal will be submitted to presidents of the federation's member unions when they meet next Monday in Cincinnati, Ohio, to chart a summer campaign against Mr. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

Tasseled Cane on Way to Sugar Bowl

Plantation Scenes in Hawaii
Upper—Field of Sugar Cane, With Mill in Background
Lower—Filipino Field Workers Cutting Cane

Status of Plantation Labor Puzzles Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Whether men who work in sugar cane fields have as much right to organize for collective bargaining as those who work in sugar mills is a problem confronting the National Labor Relations Board official in Hawaii. The National Labor Relations Act excludes from its application "any individual employed as an agricultural laborer."

Using this broad terminology as a measuring stick, where among Hawaii's 50,000 sugar and pineapple plantation workers is the labor board going to draw the line distinguishing those who may from those who may not benefit from the act?

Is the man who cuts cane in the field with a heavy knife more of an "agricultural laborer" than one who loads cane on railroad cars, or the worker who unloads it in the mill?

Interpretation Sought

These questions and others demanding specific interpretation of the "agricultural laborer" clause confront the labor board representative. Charges of discrimination and coercion, filed by plantation workers against the Puunene plantation on the island of Maii, are pending before E. J. Eagen, regional director in Honolulu of the only permanent labor board setup outside the United States mainland.

Observers believe these charges may result in a ruling setting a precedent for mainland interpretation of the "agricultural laborer" clause.

First official task of the labor board in Hawaii ended recently when it concluded hearings to determine what percentage of Honolulu's longshoremen want union representation. Before a vote can be taken to determine how many stevedores favor the union, the board in Washington, D. C., basing its decision upon transcripts of testimony taken during the Honolulu hearings, must rule on charges of the Honolulu Longshoremen's Association against Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

The vast majority of the 50,000 plantation workers in the islands today are Filipinos. Few of these are acquainted with the methods and purposes of the American labor movement. But plantation management is so co-ordinated that organization of a small group of workers can be an effective weapon in the hands of labor leaders.

Operation of big Puunene plantation was suspended temporarily by a strike of about 500 workers in April, until strikers' jobs were filled by unorganized labor.

Average basic pay for a field worker is about $1.30 a day. Ten hours is the average work day. Plantation unionists are demanding a $2 a day basic wage for an eight-hour day.

Workers are provided with housing facilities, care, light and water. They are required to buy food, clothing and household articles at plantation stores where prices are equal to, if not higher than, prevailing retail prices in Honolulu.

Repatriation Problem

No federal funds are available for repatriation of Filipinos in Hawaii. When the Welsh repatriation bill was passed the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association agreed to pay for return of all workers to the Philippines after a residence in the territory of three years and after their "contracts" had been filled.

When Quinten Paredes, Philippine Commonwealth's resident commissioner in Washington visited Honolulu recently he reported receiving numerous complaints from Filipinos dissatisfied with labor conditions in Hawaii. Mr. Eagen has promised a thorough investigation of Hawaii's plantation labor situation.

Plantation operators, on the other hand, are watching Washington to see what disposal will be made of Hawaii's sugar quota. Hoping for equal treatment with mainland producers, but by no means assured of it, they are not in an advantageous position from which to deal with labor problems.

Publisher of Dallas Paper Heads News Association

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 19 (AP)—The Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday elected Ted Dealey of the Dallas News-Journal as president, succeeding James E. Chappell of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald.

Mexican Labor Front Broken?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A series of events in recent weeks have pointed to a shift of power in Mexican labor ranks. It may result in at least a temporary break in the united front of Mexican labor; but may also strengthen moderate labor elements allied with President Cardenas, in the long run. The three elements involved are the Confederation of Mexican Labor, popularly known as the C. T. M., the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and known as the C. R. O. M. and the Communist Party.

Long standing differences between the C. T. M. and the C. R. O. M. have been brought to a head by the recent return to Mexico of Luis N. Morones. Señor Morones organized the C. R. O. M. in 1917 and 1918 and made it the strongest labor organization in Mexico.

Under the Morones leadership the C. R. O. M. supported the election of former President Calles in 1924 and continued to be a bulwark of the Calles strength. Señor Morones entered the Calles Cabinet as Minister of Labor and Industry and became a leading figure in Mexican politics.

Opposition Develops

Opposition to the Morones power developed, however, following accusations that Señor Morones had become a reactionary and exploiter. This opposition was led by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, who in 1933 abandoned his membership in the C. R. O. M. and organized the C. T. M.

Last year Señor Morones was exiled from Mexico with former President Calles. He resided in the United States until his return in April to Mexico, under the general amnesty granted to political exiles by President Cardenas.

Señor Morones then announced he would reorganize the C. R. O. M. and restore it to its former power.

During the Cardenas administration, the C. T. M. has assumed leadership of the Mexican labor movement, aided by the Communist party, headed by Hernan Laborde. Señor Toledano, as head of the C. T. M. has been a radical spokesman for labor and has aroused antagonism among conservative groups.

The conflict between rival unions has become acute in recent months. A conflict in the textile zones of Orizaba, Vera Cruz state, ended in a general strike called by the C. R. O. M., which strike caused the closing of two electric power plants and halted service on the Vera Cruz railway for several hours.

President Cardenas recently stated he would ask for revision of Mexican labor law, which would provide that the union having majority membership should be the contracting and deciding power in all disputes. He further stated thtet Mexican Government had a protectionist attitude toward labor. This decision threw the balance of power to the C. R. O. M., which was predominant in the textile regions, and did much to undermine the power of the C. T. M.

In the midst of these difficulties the meeting of the fourth council of the C. T. M., held in Mexico City, ended in a split. This division was caused by withdrawal of representatives of the Communist Party and of several unions.

Charges of Bureaucracy

Withdrawal of Communist strength was attributed to that group's opposition to Señor Toledano's increasing power, and to charges he had established a bureaucratic control of the C. T. M.

Observers believe administration politics are involved. They point to increasing arrogance of the C. T. M. in commenting upon governmental affairs, in opposing presidential policies and in inflaming labor groups to drastic actions. They see the class which stands to benefit most from labor conflict is that representing capital, in particular foreign capital, which has been the target for attacks from labor in recent years.

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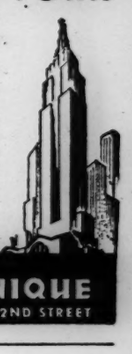
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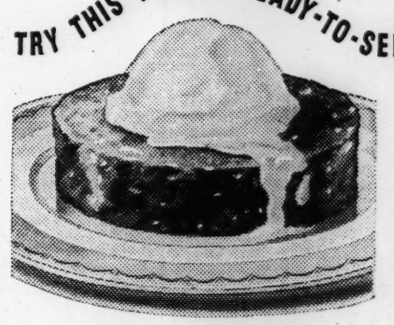

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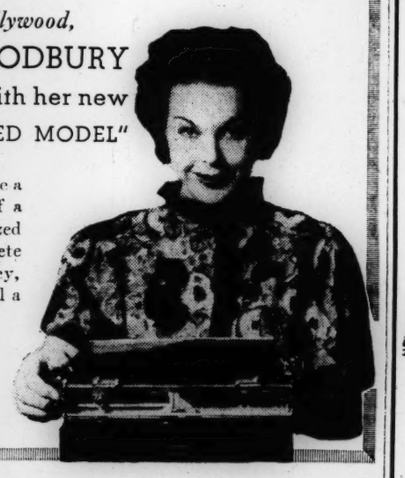

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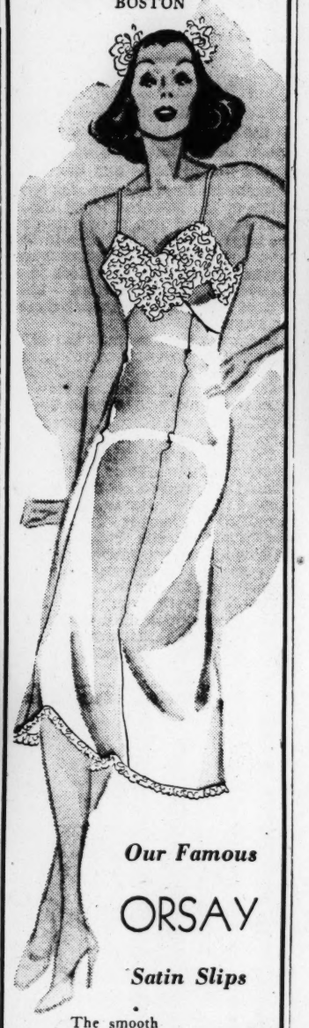

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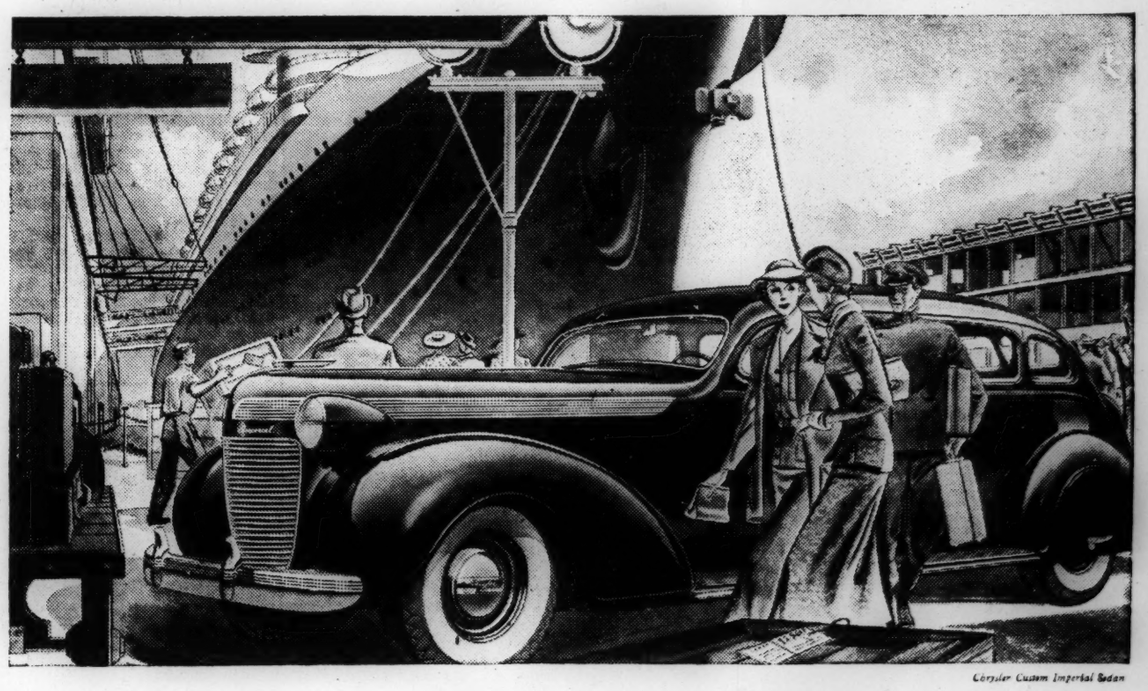

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"I see no reason why the family limousine should be less safe than my son's coupe.

"In today's traffic, I want my family to have all the protection it can get. I believe that Chrysler's progressiveness in making all of its cars safe is typical of its leadership in all phases of motor car engineering."

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More Attention to Art Urged in Recreation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19—The American people lost their "most satisfying of all recreations when they let art become something strange and distant, found only in a museum, instead of keeping it as a part of their every day lives, in the opinion of Dr. Melvin E. Haggerty, dean of the University of Minnesota College of Education, speaking before the twenty-second National Recreation Congress, at the Ambassador Hotel here, today. He stressed that recreation should never be limited to playgrounds and games.

Dean Haggerty held that "the durable satisfactions of life," were found in primeval causes, and that man was "born in a world of color," as reflected in light, the sky, the grass, the water and the birds. He was, therefore, sensative to color and played with it as a part of his inheritance.

"Man is unique in the world in that he makes things," he said. "That is where art begins. It is making of all sorts of things in the fittest possible way, with nature's rhythms and colors. Yet most people think of art as something in a museum. They don't realize that they apply it every time they select a chair or rug, arrange the furniture or plant a vine.

"This unnatural dissociation of art from common life has all but destroyed the fine arts as an instrument of education. We have let art become divorced from ordinary activities, and let its cultivation drift into the hands of specialists, separated from us by a broad deep chasm. This has injured art and impoverished life."

Dean Haggerty held that visual art was "a common human need" that had been neglected everywhere in education.

"The standards of taste in an individual or a community are of the most profound importance," he declared. "Society has suffered merciless penalties for this neglect in the form of ugly cities, uncomfortable homes, dwarfed and distorted personalities, disfigured landscapes and crude manners."

He then told of an experiment sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation and Carnegie Foundation in Owatonna, a Minnesota town of 8000 persons, "to reclaim a very ancient attitude toward life in which art was a natural element of work."

"The artists were called in for advice and consultation on color schemes for repainting the power plant boiler room and eventually on hundreds of homes, offices, stores and the hotel and library. The result was that the town became "art conscious," adopted art as part of its elementary school course and now popular primers are being prepared and printed for garden design, textiles, clothing, domestic architecture, house furnishing, community planning and industry. The Carnegie sponsors are going to withdraw but the Board of Education has voted to carry on, he added.

Charles H. English, executive secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, another speaker, stressed that when the recreation service set up by the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration was withdrawn, "serious problems" would follow. He paid tribute to these services, holding that they had "awakened communities never before reached," and had "established roots," having set up community councils, educated school boards, coordinated many agencies and established new facilities.

"They have recruited some remarkable talent and made use of skills that had not been drawn out," he continued.

"Somehow this work in communities not having established recreation departments must be followed up when the federal Government withdraws," he said. "The great question now is, who will follow up the work?"

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Phone Bridges 10,000 Miles in Instant As U. S.-China Service Is Inaugurated

WASHINGTON, May 19—Ten thousand miles and 13 hours were bridged in a fraction of a second today when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, talked to Chinese officials on the telephone.

The occasion was the opening of radio telephone service between the two countries. China is the 70th nation to be brought within the reach of American telephone users.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning in Washinton, but 11 the same night in Shanghai. The Chinese said, "Good morning." The Americans replied, "Good evening."

Chief feature of the program was a conversation about women's contribution to world peace between the wife of the President of the United States and Wellesley-educated Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo.

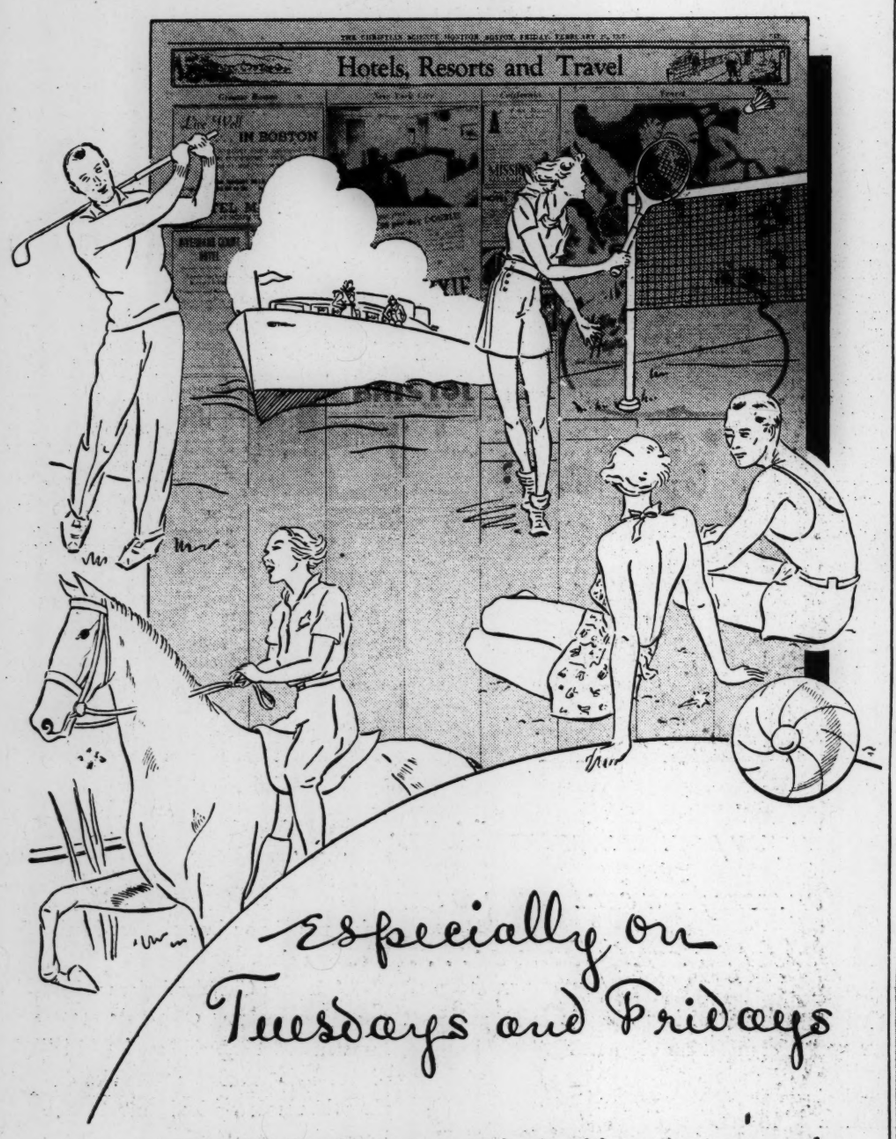
Mme. Chiang made a plea to American women to lead the rest of the world to peace. "We women of China," she told Mrs. Roosevelt, "have been following the splendid work of the American people with great admiration and interest. Would it be possible for you to mobilize the women of the world so that peace may be established and peace reign always?" she asked.

Better means of communication have gradually led the people of the world "to live, think and act like members of one great family," Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, told Secretary Hull. "China and the United States of America," he added, "have been traditional friends with many ideals in common, and I sincerely believe that the improved means of communication as a result of the opening of direct radio-telephone service will further strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

Secretary Hull was confident that "this radio-telephone service which provides a new avenue of communication between the United States and China will facilitate and promote friendly and profitable relationships between the peoples of our countries and prove beneficial to both nations."

An interested participant in the ceremonies was Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador, who recalled his first long-distance telephone call shortly after graduation from Cornell University. He talked from Chicago to Washington, but could not hear very clearly. Today he was pleased to hear plainly the voices of his countrymen nearly 10,000 miles away.

Your guide to vacation pleasure



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Vacation is when you can do the things you want to do when you choose to do them. Where you choose to do them is equally important. Perhaps you favor the mountains—lakes—shore—or some big city. Why not let the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor be your guide? A big group of this advertising appears each Tuesday and Friday—and much on other days, too.

Delaware Passes Forgotten Bill Without Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del., May 19—Whether the Delaware lawmakers should receive pay for coming back here for a special session of the Legislature to enact a school appropriations bill, which they forgot to pass in the regular session, has been decided negatively, following the convening of an extraordinary session yesterday. The schools need $7,028,000 for the next fiscal year.

The first day of the special session was given over almost wholly to debate of the issue and to attack of the criticism of the State's lawmakers for forgetting to pass the appropriation bill at the regular session. It ended with the adoption of a concurrent resolution scoring the "scandal-mongers who snoop around the legislative building" for printing reports of drunkenness and boisterousness at the all-night session that wound up the regular 1937 Legislature during which the school bill was lost.

The resolution, however, excepted from the "snooper" category the regular representatives of the press assigned to report the Legislature. This was preceded by lengthy caucuses to decide whether or not they should pay themselves for the special session.

Gov. R. C. McMullen held that the lawmakers should come back here and enact the school bill at no expense to the State. The majority of Democrats of the House backed the Governor in this and decided not to authorize the usual $10-a-day salary to members, mileage expenses or salaries of attaches. The Republican majority in the Senate, on the other hand, voted to pay all these items.

Later, following a general caucus of both branches, it was decided that no expense claims would be allowed.

More Attention To Religious News Urged Upon Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 19—Newspapers do not realize their readers' interest in religion nor their opportunity for public service through more religious news and less emphasis on crime, according to the Rev. G. Elson Ruff, publicity chairman of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states, oldest and largest Lutheran body in the United States.

"The average newspaper aiming at mass circulation is merely a form of entertainment, not a purveyor of important information," he told the Ministerium's 190th annual meeting at the Chelsea Hotel here yesterday. "It aims to provide a few daily thrills regarding new developments in the technique of murder, a few keyhole peeps into private life, and comics and sports. That leaves very little space for coverage on such quiet subjects as progress and planning within the churches.

"My opinion is that newspapers in general greatly under-rate the real interest of their reading public in religion, and therefore do not develop their news about the churches adequately. There are some splendid exceptions to this general condition.

"The Rev. Fred Smith, our Lutheran prison chaplain, told me that a large percentage of the younger men who have been convicted for serious crimes told him they got their inspiration and lessons in technique through the newspapers. They read the extreme detail of every move of some crime and it looked easy. They thought they saw where the other fellow made the mistake that led him to be caught, so they tried to improve his technique.

"What instruments for good our daily press could be if they would devote a proportionate amount of space to teaching the technique of, and inspiring youth to experiment with, the life of righteousness rather than crime.

"If you agree with me, tell your local editors."

Money for Congress

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP) — President Roosevelt signed today a bill appropriating $24,000,000 to run Congress in the next fiscal year.

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"Our men ought to consider whether it is necessary for them to PAY SOME OUTSIDER every month FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF WORKING at Ford's."

"What was the result of these strikes—merely that numbers of men put their neck into an IRON COLLAR. I'm only TRYING to SHOW WHO OWNS THE COLLAR."

"Figure it out for yourself. If you go into a union they have GOT YOU—but what have YOU got?"

"We have always made a better bargain for our men than an outsider COULD. We have never had to bargain against our men and we don't expect to begin now."

"There is no mystery about the connection between CORPORATION CONTROL and LABOR CONTROL. They are the TWO ENDS OF THE SAME ROPE. A little group of those who CONTROL BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR will sit down in New York and settle PRICES, DIVIDENDS—AND WAGES."

International

Workers Ponder Ford Appeal

Upper—A Group of Ford Employees Reading "Fordisms" in Which the Automobile Manufacturer Appeals to His Workmen to Remain Loyal to the Concern and Warning Them That in Joining a Union They Are Putting Their Necks Into an Iron Collar. Lower—Copy of "Fordisms" Distributed to Workers in All Ford Motor Company Plants

Utility Challenges Board Jurisdiction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Dismissal by the regional National Labor Relations Board here of a complaint by the United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, charging violation of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act, on the ground the board has no jurisdiction in the case, is asked by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York in a statement placed before Mrs. Elliore M. Herrick, regional director, yesterday.

The complaint against the Edison company was filed by the union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, on May 12, following which Mrs. Herrick issued a call to the company to appear at a hearing June 1.

This hearing was scheduled to be before a trial examiner to be designated in accordance with provisions of the law. After testimony was submitted to him, his report was to be forwarded to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C., with such recommendations as he might see fit to make.

The Edison Company said labor practices of the utilities within the Edison parent company did not affect "commerce" as defined in the Wagner Act.

State Department To Have Counselor

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill yesterday re-creating the position of counselor of the State Department.

The post, which carries a salary of $10,000 annually, was recommended by Secretary Hull to solve a dilemma in which he found himself over the selection of a new under secretary. There has been no State Department counselor since the World War period.

Two of his assistant secretaries, Sumner Welles, an expert on Latin-American affairs, and R. Walton Moore, were aspirants to the under secretaryship, a post left vacant last summer when William Phillips was appointed Ambassador to Rome.

Within a few days sources close to the Administration expect the Secretary of State to designate Mr. Moore as counselor and Mr. Welles as Under Secretary. The Under Secretary receives $10,000; assistant secretaries $8000.

Power Companies Denied Appeal for Time Extension

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals denied a request by the Alabama Power Company and the Iowa City Light and Power Company today for more time to appeal from the court's decision last week on public works financing of municipal power projects.

The power companies asked 30 days additional in which to file a petition for review with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals ruling today means they must file their petition by May 27, the expiration of the usual 15 days allowed for such pleas. The Court of Appeals decision last week held that the private power companies had no right to question the constitutionality of public works loans and grants for power projects.

Funds for Virginia WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 19—Additional funds up to $378,440.96 have been authorized for Works Progress Administration projects in Virginia, William A. Smith, state administrator, announced. On the new list of authorizations are seven statewide projects.

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Music at Grand Central Makes Waiting for Trains Pleasure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As there is no law to say that railroad stations shall forever be abysses of dullness and boredom for people who must sit around and wait for trains, it is considered more than likely that other cities will follow the successful example set at the Grand Central Terminal in New York, and lighten the hours of waiting for travelers with amplifications of organ and choral music.

The innovation was somewhat shyly undertaken at Christmas, and brought so many letters of approval, and inquiries as to the hours of future concerts, that daily concerts of organ music and scheduled appearances of adult and child choral singers were arranged for Easter week. An electric organ has been installed in the north balcony, connected with a complicated amplification system which co-operates with the architectural spaces of the Concourse in the reproduction of tone.

At Christmas time the organ music part of the programs was carried to the terminal on a telephone wire from the Wurlitzer building in West Forty-second Street and distributed in the station by means of five amplifiers. It was an expensive experiment, but highly successful in its effect on listeners, who evidently lost no time after arriving at their destinations, in writing to railroad officials, both to approve, and to ask for information.

Queries on Concerts

"Are you going to have concerts every day?" and "If I come into town next Friday, on the 11 o'clock train, can I be sure of hearing some nice music between 12:20 and the time I have to be at my hairdresser's—at 2 o'clock?"

Railroad officials let the concerts lapse after Christmas, partly to test whether the peripatetic public missed them. The letter files indicate that it did.

The whole idea is in keeping with a growing plan to "humanize the Grand Central." A newsreel theater has been under construction recently. Exhibitions of boat models, model railways, crafts from various sections of the scenic United States have become fairly well established. Music in the station was something of an innovation, but as one railroad official expressed it, while he walked around studying the expressions on the faces of people evidently hearing it for the first time—and mighty surprised, too—"there wasn't any good reason why we shouldn't have some music in here, so far as we could find out. So we just decided to do it."

Porters report that they've scarcely seen a frown on a traveler's face during all the time the music was going on.

The selection of music has been carefully made. Southern and Irish melodies, classical and semi-classical music. People write postcards and ask for Gounod's "Ave Maria" and Handel's "Largo." There's a big man who lives out in Connecticut somewhere who told the man at the information desk he wished they'd play the "Pilgrim's Chorus" every day. "I always did like that piece," he said, beaming toward the north balcony. "Never expected to hear it in a railroad station. Sound's mighty pretty."

Railroad officials haven't decided yet when the next "season" for the station concerts will be. It's more or less up to the public. The letters are being carefully watched, reactions recorded, and notes made on preferences in musical selections.

One thing the public and the railroad officials seem united on, without discussion. No jazz music.

One of the porters looked a little downcast at that.

"Wouldn't mind a bit now an' then, to give mah foots a little bit o' shuffle; make it seem kinda cheerful; but then, it ain't fo' me to say. No ma'am. 'Roun' heah, what the public wants, its jes' natchally got to git. Yes Ma'am."

C.I.O. Recognition Reverses Former I.R.T. Labor Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Official reversal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's labor policy, which, under the old management, was characterized by union leaders as committed to the "yellow-dog" contract system, obtained here today in an announcement by Thomas E. Murray Jr., receiver for the property, in which he congratulated the Transit Workers' Union on its victory in the collective bargaining referendum held by the company last Saturday.

The union is an affiliate of John L. Lewis's C. I. O., and Mr. Murray pledged himself and the Interborough to work "with absolute faith and trust" with its representatives in the negotiations for an agreement on working conditions.

The receiver's announcement contained a copy of a letter he had written to the union in which he said he now stood ready to recognize the transport workers' organization as the sole bargaining agent for all units of employees included in the referendum.

This was seen in labor quarters as a setback for the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, A. F. of L. affiliate, which has declared a boycott of the referendum and said it would fight in the courts against recognition of the Transport Workers' Union as the collective bargaining agency for Interborough workers.

Mr. Murray added that in the negotiations he would make available to union representatives all data at his disposal, which will include financial statements and other figures relative to the operation of the road.

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Japan's First World Show: Two Months' Fair Has Drawn 30 Nations' Trade Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAGOYA, Japan, May 19—Japan's first large international exhibition under official auspices is climaxing more than two months of good will through trade, with more than 30 nations from India to Mexico taking part.

"The prosperity of the world promises to improve infinitely only by dint of peoples' indefatigable cooperation in the development of civilization, and their ceaseless efforts to support the maintenance of perpetual peace," declares the announcement of the exhibition's aims and purposes.

To signalize the importance attached to the exhibition by the Japanese Government, Prince Higashikuni is president, and the vice-president is the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Chuji Machida.

The exhibition comes at a time when a Japanese mission of economic good will is touring the United States. Leading Japanese publicists have also stressed the desirability of again cementing the friendly ties with other nations, broken or weakened during recent military adventures of Japan on the continent of Asia.

Situated in the central part of Japan, Nagoya is the third largest city in the Empire, and one of the most important cities commercially. Her products are sent to all parts of the world across the Pacific, and recently her harbor was extended to accommodate 66 vessels of less than 20,000 tons.

A new railway station to accommodate the large traffic of three converging lines was finished recently also, and a canal through the industrial section of the city increased the facilities of the transportation system. All these developments are being celebrated in the exhibition, which demonstrates the importance and solidarity of Nagoya.

The city is the center of the cotton and wool industry, as well as the porcelain, clock, cloisonné, lacquer, flour and potery manufacturing headquarters. These and many other products are all demonstrated in exhibits within the various halls, actual processes being shown in many cases.

Other Cities Exhibit

Other cities and districts have sent their specialties as well, and it is a liberal education to visit the different halls. The Silk Industry building contains many examples of the uses of silk, sericulture, filature, dyeing and weaving, and views of the silk industry as a whole. Separate kinds of weaving, for kimónos, knitted goods, stockings, lace, tapestry, rugs, and hats, are shown on looms at which workmen deftly shoot their shuttles back and forth with lightning speed. About the walls of the building is a border of moths and cocoons, adding a decorative note to the modernistic exterior.

All the buildings are streamline in design, making a most impressive effect when viewed as a whole. Fountains and gardens are numerous about the grounds, which are laid out around a central Peace Tower. A canal runs through the Exhibition tract, on which pleasure boats cruise up and down daily.

A foreign visitor is conducted first to the Hall for Foreign Exhibits, where he is almost sure to find something which will remind him of home, from w hatever country he may come. Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Seattle, and Dallas all have exhibits, and Canada, Australia, South Africa, Hawaii, French Indo-China, India, Ceylon, Burma, Mysore, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Chile, Netherlands Indies, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Argentina all have displays of their products and scenery.

There are separate pavilions for Siam, the Netherlands Indies, China, Manchoukuo, Brazil, and Latin America, each having a display of the crops, mineral products, and handcrafts of the different countries. Many exhibits are attractive and elaborate, with colorful samples of the arts and decorations of the particular country.

Near the Foreign Building is the Foreign Trade Hall, showing Japanese products which are made especially for export.

World Map

A map of the world with colored Neon lights indicating the trade routes from Nagoya to all part of the world is a graphic representation of the scope of Nagoya's world importance.

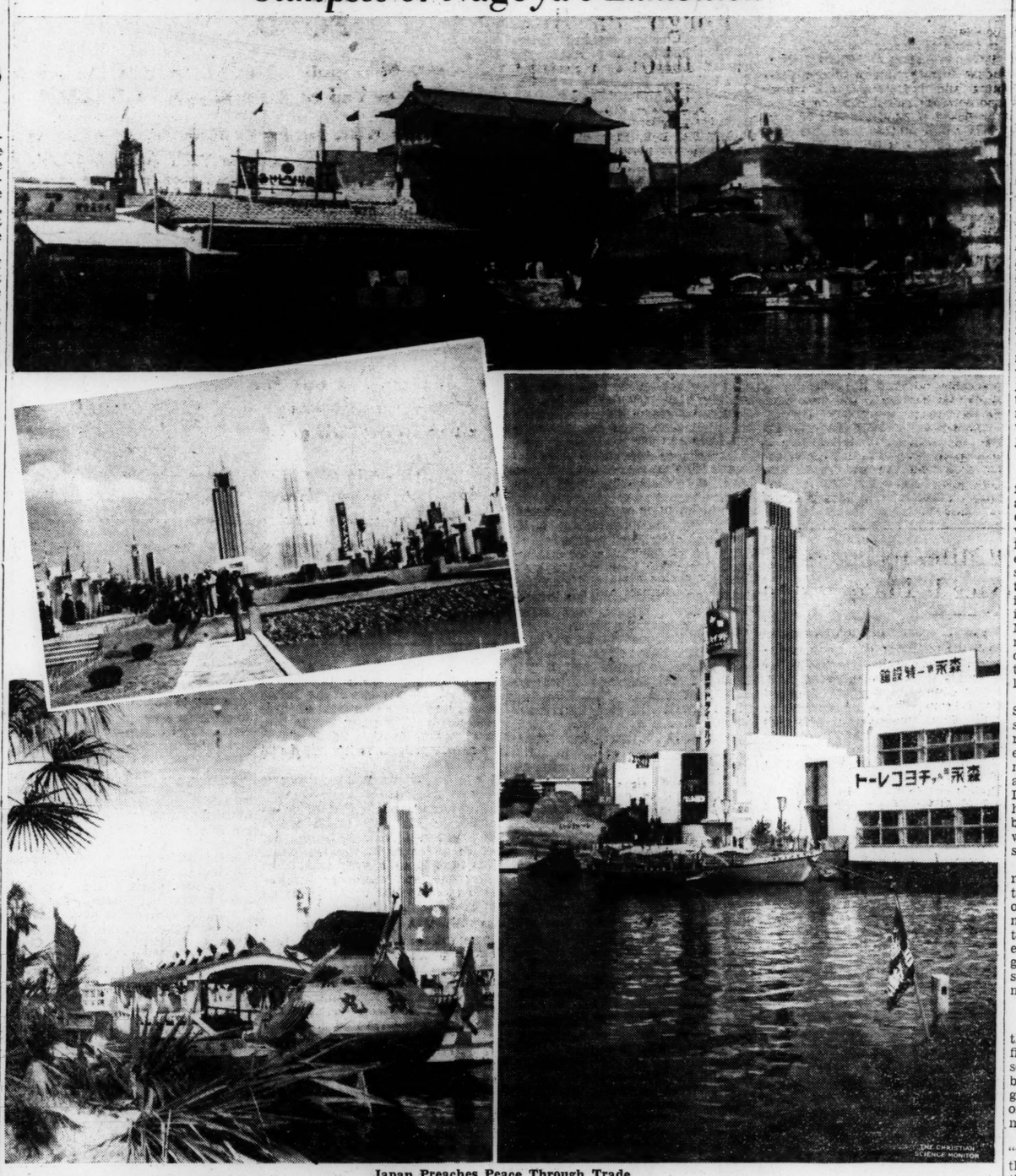
Entire schools and kindergartens, delegations from towns in remote parts of Japan, come to see the Exhibition in bodies. Each group wears a brightly colored flower or band and the leader carries a banner to match, so the members will be easily identified and not lost among the large crowds which throng the grounds.

While the Hall for National Defense is one of the most popular, with its graphic display of bombing planes, big guns, navy building plans and army trench warfare, it seems that the Japanese people generally are not in favor of war. To them it means increased taxation and heavy losses—losses not only in national wealth, but in man power, in personal happiness and in security. They are very friendly and interested in other nations; eager to learn their ways and their products; anxious to have the rest of the world understand Japanese culture and aims.

This spirit is evident in the exhibition itself, where the foreign visitor is welcomed with all courtesy and cordiality. It is evident in the coolie who smiles as you stop to pat his dog; it is evident in the civic pride which led the merchants and officers of Nagoya to plan and complete this big undertaking.

Under municipal auspices, the exhibition is international in scope and world-wide in interest. All friends of international good will wish it to accomplish its aim of fostering peace.

Glimpses of Nagoya's Exhibition



Japan Preaches Peace Through Trade

Upper—Looking Across the Canal at Nagoya Exhibition Toward the Peiping-Tientsin Pavilion, With Tower of Netherlands Indies Building at Extreme Right. Center Left—Looking Toward Peace Tower and Main Fountain. Lower Left—Pleasure Boats for Trips on Canal. Lower Right—A Foreign-Style Restaurant Near Central Peace Tower

C. I. O. Is Recognized As Bargaining Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday recognized the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as sole bargaining agent for the 13,295 employees included in last week's referendum.

Thomas E. Murray Jr., receiver for the company, in a letter to employees, announced that out of 12,052 employees voting, 10,638 had chosen the transport workers' union.

Philadelphia Is Selected For 1938 Garden Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19 (AP)—The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the Garden Club of America will be held next year in Philadelphia, delegates voted May 17.

Officers re-elected in the annual meeting included Mrs. Robert H. Fife of New York, president; Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of New York, and Mrs. Florence Rivinus of Philadelphia, vice-presidents; Miss Aline Kate Fox of Southport, Conn., treasurer; Mrs. Hermann G Place of Milbrook, N. J., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. George Cogill of Piscataqua, Maine, recording secretary.

New York Transit Lines Show Traffic Increases

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—A Transit Commission report revealed that New York's rapid transportation facilities carried approximately 250 times the city's 7,500,000 population during 1936.

The number of fare passengers, 1,898,100,000, was 56,300,000 or 3 per cent greater than in 1935. The city-owned independent system carried 262,600,000 or approximately 14 per cent of the 1936 traffic.

Although all private systems showed passenger gains, the report noted a decrease on those portions of the systems where the independent lines have become competitors.

Peace Adherents Seek Big U. S. Navy Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—A paradoxical controversy over American naval plans is under way here with the champions of armament reduction campaigning vigorously for a big new battleship construction program while the country's sailor President and the United States Navy itself are holding back.

The proposal, strongly supported at the State Department, is to add three more battleships to the two which are to be started this spring so that a total of five will be laid down this year. This would maintain capital ship parity with England, which is embarked on a five-ship program this year, and indicate an American intention of retaining its present position as one of the two greatest naval powers. The ultimate cost of five battleships is estimated at about $300,000,000.

Support for this plan centers primarily in the State Department. Among its strongest adherents is Norman Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large and veteran advocate of disarmament and collective security for the world, who has just returned from exploratory peace conversations in London convinced that the interests of peace at the present time can be served more effectively by the arming of the democratic powers than by further proposals for disarmament which would be scorned by the heavily armed dictatorships.

15 Years Peace Advocate

Incongrously it is Mr. Davis who has spent the past 15 years working for peace, and the State Department whose function it is to prevent war through diplomacy, who are taking the initiative in urging this course. President Roosevelt, the ardent sailor and protagonist of a big navy, and the United States Navy high command itself are far less interested.

The President is known to approve of the plan in theory, but he is now engaged in an economy drive which is scarcely consistent with a large naval expansion program. Further, he is fully aware of the domestic political risks involved in a naval program which cannot be justified by any tangible war threat to the United States. America is not the apparent object of any of Europe's arms programs and Japan is lagging far behind in the current arms race.

The Navy itself would also like the proposed program in theory, but is much more concerned now in evading the economy axe than in further expansion. Also, there is a strong technical objection to having five battleships of the same age. It means that any mistakes which may develop in the first will reappear in the others. If one experimental ship were built first mistakes could be corrected in the others. It also means an age "hump" in the fleet.

Aid to Arms Truce

How this conflict of interests and considerations will resolve itself cannot be forecast as yet. Much may depend on the fate of the economy drive and on European developments during the next few months. An early appeasement in Europe might make it appear unnecessary. However, advocates of the naval expansion program are convinced that it would hasten an arms truce or military demobilization.

They point to the Washington Naval Conference which succeeded primarily because the United States was so far ahead of the world in naval construction that others were eager to come to terms. A naval treaty and a political settlement in the Pacific which lasted a decade were secured at the price of a naval construction program. But to buy another such settlement one must first have the naval program, they argue.

Britain and the United States each today have 15 battleships in commission. Britain is aiming at a total of 23—a figure which would enable her to base eight permanently on Singapore in Far Eastern waters and still retain sufficient in European waters to dominate any situation which might arise there. Britain is also planning an extensive aircraft carrier program—a naval category in which England is now well behind the United States.

Parity Demanded

The contention of Mr. Davis and other influential officials in the State Department is that the United States should at least keep up in capital ships since they are the measure of naval strength most widely appreciated by laymen. Britain is already far ahead in cruisers and soon will be in modern destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries. Congress is unlikely to provide funds for maintaining parity in all these categories, but it is hoped that the President will agree to ask Congress at least for parity in battleships.

Behind this campaign is the theory that in a world as unsettled as is the present the most effective guaranty of peace is a full development of the potential superiority of the great democratic powers which are known to be peacefully intentioned. Britain's rearmament is considered to have already exercised a stabilizing and pacifying effect on potential European disturbers of the peace. On the same theory it is believed that a strong American naval policy announced well in advance and pursued consistently over a period of years would not only add to the stabilizing effect of Britain's action in Europe, but would have an even more positive stabilizing influence in the Far East.

The combination of vigorous naval building programs by both Britain and the United States, it is felt, would present such a display of force to the world that other nations or combinations would not be as inclined as they perhaps are at present to seek the benefits of military aggression.

Adoption of the battleship program would mean more than doubling current battleship construction plans. Two new American capital ships, the Washington and North Carolina, are to be laid down this spring—the first new American battleships to be started since 1920.

Congress has already provided the money to start them. No new authorization would be required for the additional three ships since the Vinson-Trammel act authorizes any replacements necessary to secure a full treaty-strength navy by 1942. The new ships would theoretically be replacements for older battleships, although it is obvious that whether the old ships are scrapped on completion of the new ones would depend entirely on conditions at that time. It is quite probable that the new ships would be additions and not replacements.

'White Collar' Workers Ask Union in Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19—"White collar" municipal employees took a step toward unionization here yesterday with the presentation of a request for a charter for organized welfare department workers to the American Federation of Labor.

Although federation organizers were reticent, it was generally believed the move was a forerunner to a campaign to unionize "white collar" employees. Until now organizers have centered their attention on state, county and city laborers.

Economic Path to Disarmament Urged at Geneva by Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Outcry against Europe's armaments race must be accompanied now by something of a more positive nature if peace in Europe is to be maintained, according to the women of the International Consultative Group for Peace and Disarmament, meeting in Geneva.

Disarmament, the women claim, was proved, during the more than three years already spent in discussing it, to be less a technical than a political question, and this should be clearly understood when commencing the further discussions which will come about when the bureau of the Disarmament Conference reconvenes.

The women have issued a statement in which, while adhering to what they term their "ultimate objective" of disarmament, they say that, in their belief, the shortest road will, in the future, lie along the way of political and economic adjustment.

Equality and Security

The heavily armed powers have failed entirely to disarm by mutual agreement. This has come about because, from the political point of view, no solution has ever been found to the German claim to equality and the French claim to security, while broken treaties and the happenings in both Ethiopia and in Spain have succeeded in shattering confidence in the League of Nations which, as a political instrument, is, the women contend, the only recognized alternative to national armaments and military alliances.

When the League Assembly met in September, 1936, the women recall, it suggested that agreement might be reached by making national defense expenditure public, by regulating the manufacture of and trade in arms, and by establishing a Permanent Disarmament Commission. Progress has been made along all these lines but, the women point out, Germany was not represented during the last stages of these discussions.

General agreement is held to be not possible in regard, at any rate, to the regulation of manufacture without acceptance by all the principal manufacturing and exporting countries, and it is indeed difficult to envision any progress either in general disarmament or in any separate phase of it without Germany's participation.

An Economic Bridge

Therefore, the women say that they believe solution must be sought first along the lines of a political settlement, and they suggest that a bridge might be built across the gulf which divides the two groups of European powers by economic means.

"It is not impossible," they say, "that appropriate concessions in the economic field on the part of those nations with the greatest natural resources might set in motion a world movement for economic peace.

"A way may be found," they suggest, "through the inquiry entrusted to Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, by the recent invitation of the British and French Governments. Or the Raw Materials Committee set up by the League of Nations might have a chance of making positive proposals in the field. We welcome both these initiatives," the women conclude, "hoping that they will prove to be steps in the right direction."

Scripps-Howard Promotion

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19 (AP)—John Sorrels, executive editor of all Scripps-Howard newspapers, announced yesterday the appointment of Louis B. Seltzer as editor-in-chief of Ohio Scripps-Howard newspapers. Seltzer, who has been editor of the Cleveland Press for the past nine years, will be succeeded by A. T. Burch, for many years chief editorial writer on the Press.

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Price Control vs. Price Fixing

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Price control is not price fixing. President Roosevelt said in Washington after his fishing holiday, and economists find in that statement some guide to the understanding of the profusion of seemingly contradictory industrial measures and policies now confronting the United States. The President's declaration is even seen as illuminating in some degree the broad underlying fabric of the post-NRA economic program, which has appeared to re-shape itself on one hand through measures designed to release competition and on the other through measures designed to restrict it.

The Administration's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America, its sidetracking of the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' demand for stronger anti-trust machinery and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's leveling down of tariff barriers all seem to set the Administration's face definitely against monopoly and toward a freer competitive economy.

On the other hand the New Deal's Guffey coal law, which establishes a price-fixing mechanism for coal; the new farm program, designed to control agricultural prices; the proposed textile bill that may do for textile prices what the Guffey law does for coal prices; even the foreshadowed hour and wage legislation all seem to tend toward some element of restraint over the free play of competitive forces and the price mechanism.

This series of articles has dealt in the main with the maze of "fair trade" laws which have been sponsored by business itself since the NRA was invalidated. The Miller-Tydings bill would have converted the 38 state price maintenance or "fair trade" laws into a national policy. When the President sidetracked the Miller-Tydings bill, many observers concluded he had his own program for industry, as he seems to have. But many were inclined to challenge his position on the grounds that the Guffey coal law and similar measures do for certain enterprises what these price maintenance laws do for the retail field. The President's statement that price-fixing laws are not price-control laws furnishes a clue, however, to why he believes he can keep his coal legislation and oust the Miller-Tydings bill.

The distinction is apparently based upon the differences between price fixing and price control. This study makes it possible to detect, at least, the three following major differences:

1. The President apparently deems the so-called fair trade laws to be price-fixing laws. These laws, now in force in 38 states, permit manufacturers to fix minimum prices for their products, and no retailer or wholesaler may set a lower price—this in order to eliminate "loss leaders" or sales below cost. Under such laws the retailers and manufacturers may join to determinine the level of the price structure, except for the operation of competition, which may or may not be weakened. In other words the interested parties are in some measure judges of their own profits.

Under price-control measures, such as the Guffey coal law, prices are established through the joint action of the Government, the coal producers and a consumers' council. While a profit margin is sought for the producers, the directive here is public welfare, and means are taken for protecting the consumer. The President apparently believes his price control laws fit into a broad economic program for labor, the consumer and business. The price-fixing laws are presumably regarded by the President as restricted to the promotion of the interests of one element in the economy.

Price Flexibility

2. Under the so-called price-fixing laws, economists seem to agree that the tendency will be to maintain prices in place, creating a new inflexibiltiy in the distributive field.

Under price control, its champions claim there will be an upward or downward adjustment of prices as the safety of the national economy seems to demand.

3. The background and history of the price maintenance or price-fixing laws reveal that they have been sponsored by some special group of wholesalers, retailers or some particular trade.

Price-control laws, while they benefit certain special groups like the farmers or coal producers, represent the interests of some large and desperately maladjusted section of the national economy. Their sponsors insist it was a question of national emergency to find some remedy for these maladjustments.

Whatever the distinctions between price-fixing and price-control laws may be, the sponsors of the so-called price-fixing measures defend the justice of their demands. The owners of 1,600,000 retail stores in the United States, after witnessing farmers, oil producers and coal barons receive legislative bulwarks in these price-control measures, felt warranted in seeking similar safeguards for themselves, according to Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School. They were furthermore emboldened in this design by their taste of price fixing in some of the NRA codes.

The President, however, has given notice in his sidetracking of the Miller-Tydings bill that price-maintenance or price-fixing laws, in his opinion, go beyond the needs of the situation. The Federal Trade Commission in its report to the President supports that viewpoint.

Desire for Protection

Yet there remains in the Administration and throughout the business world a genuine desire to protect the distributive field from exorbitant price-cutting and predatory competitive practices. There is not a responsible business organization from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the New England Council that has not urged fairer trade practices and relief from the unscrupulous competitor.

The Robinson-Patman law, passed last June, has been quite widely accepted as a measure designed to aid the business world in its search for fairer ground rules in the competitive struggle. This law, unlike the "fair trade" or price-maintenance laws, bans specific abuses—discriminatory price discounts to large buyers, fake brokerage fees and false advertising allowances. Because of the vagueness of the law, however, and the uncertainty of the business world in operating under it, there is some danger that a one-price system will be set up and competition needlessly restricted.

The law, however, can be amended. Professors at the Harvard Business School have at least three sets of proposed amendments drawn up. A typical amendment proposed by many authorities is one that will make it absolutely clear that functional discounts will be permitted under the law. By functional discount is meant a discount granted because a customer is catalogued as a wholesaler, a jobber, a retailer, or a broker. Chain stores, for instance, telescope the various distributive functions and are thus retailers and wholesalers. Those who want to see the chain stores gain some advantage for this squeezing together of different operations urge that producers grant chains a discount on the grounds that they function as wholesalers.

At all events the law when properly amended may offer the independent retail and wholesale field some constructive protection, while not operating as anti-chain-store legislation. In the meantime, business groups may appeal to the Federal Trade Commission for indorsement of their own codes of fair practices.

No Move to Change Law

President Roosevelt has made no move to change the Robinson-Patman law or to discourage any measure that does no more than outlaw an admittedly bad business practice. His attack on the price-maintenance laws has been made on the grounds that they do much more than outlaw "loss leaders." Presumably if Congress wants to agree with Representative Celler and pass an "anti-loss-leader" bill, the Administration would offer no objection.

Representative Wright Patman of Texas, sponsor of the Robinson-Patman law, has two more measures before Congress. They are designed to supplement the Patman law. One gives the Federal Trade Commission power to forbid a manufacturer maintaining a retail outlet in competition with other retailers, if the effect is to restrict competition. The other measure would make the taboos in the Patman bill applicable in intrastate as well as interstate commerce.

There is a strong feeling that the President's action against price-fixing legislation may retard the onward sweep of such legislation. The President, it appears, is getting around to the promulgation of his own economic program. Many economists believe he will now clear the ground of much special legislation that has been passed piecemeal since the NRA and in its place substitute an omnibus, more comprehensive, economic program.

Chain Versus Independent

This study has uncovered evidence to support the view that much of this fair trade legislation has been promoted by independent retailers and wholesalers, partially at least, for the purpose of weakening the competitive strength of the chains and other big distributors. But this study also has revealed that the "big fellow," though deprived, perhaps, of some of his undesirable weapons but nevertheless found means of defending himself. Even though the Robinson-Patman bill prevented the big distributors from exercising the full force of their bargaining power to bludgeon discriminatory price discounts from the manufacturers, they have, notwithstanding, held their position through strengthening their reliance on their efficient merchandising methods, managerial technique and centralized purchasing.

The added threat of price maintenance laws has been met in large part by an extensive and unprecedentedly vigorous campaign to promote private brands, over which these laws have no power.

Within the past 48 hours, however, the chain stores have received another severe buffet. The United States Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana chain store tax, which permits the state to tax, not only a company's stores within Louisiana, but all the stores which the company may own throughout the nation. Economists have already asserted that if other states were to duplicate the action of Louisiana the result might be the drastic impairment, if not the virtual confiscation of the chain. Many economic authorities are doubtful if the American consuming public would tolerate the increased prices that might result if the chains were driven from the distributive field. Everywhere the prediction was freely made that elimination of the chains or destruction of economies achieved by big distributors would pave the way for an era of consumer-co-operatives.

As an appendix to this series there might be included an analysis made by an economist prominent in the New Deal field. He did not want to be named because of the uncertain state of the New Deal program. He undertook, however, to explain how the Administration's anti-trust activities, its opposition to price-fixing laws and its support for price-control measures could all be reconciled as part of a basic economic philosophy.

The economic system of the United States, he said, is composed of three basic areas of varying competitive activity. One consists of that area where competition is keenest, as in agriculture, coal, or distribution generally. Here prices fluctuate widely.

The second area is that of maintained or relatively stable prices where competition is still keen, but not so active as in the first area. This area is so heavily capitalized with money and machinery that unbridled competition might cause catastrophic maladjustments.

Fixed Leg of Compass

The third and final area is that of monopolies, where the constructive competition of the other areas is stifled entirely. Wheat is an example of the first area; automobiles of the second, and apparently the Government believes that aluminum is illustrative of the third.

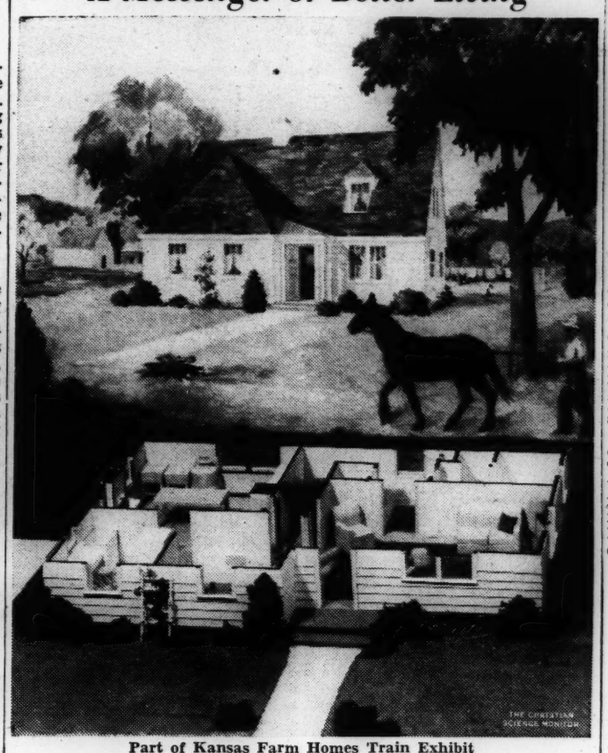
This economist asserted that the quest for economic stability must use the stable or maintained price area as the fixed leg of the compass. This, he said, is necessary because the maintained price area cannot be made highly flexible without losing the advantage of mass production methods. It is his theory that since the maintained price area cannot give way to flexibility the only thing to do is to attempt by price-control legislation to support the prices in the most competitive and flexible areas in order to achieve some degree of parity between the first and second areas. Farmers, for instance, in 1932 were selling their wheat at starvation levels in a highly competitive market and buying their farm machinery at high prices in the maintained price area. Hence price-control laws seek to close this gap.

On the other hand the administration is seen by this economist as desirous of preserving and strengthening as much constructive competition as it can. Consequently it launches an anti-trust drive directed at the third area in which prices are rigidly lifted above all competition. Price-fixing laws as distinguished from price-control laws are seen by this economist as hostile to constructive competition in the retail field since, they mainly introduce rigidities. These price-fixing laws he said, are not capable of adjusting prices in the public interest as are the price-control schemes. He sees no reason, however, why price-cutting cannot be curbed without price-fixing.

Competition or Monopoly

Since the voiding of the NRA, a network of state and federal laws affecting prices has been passed or proposed. Supporters of these measures call them "fair trade practice laws," their opponents call them "price-fixing laws." Some seem to mark a trend toward freer competition; others appear to point toward monopoly. This is the last of five articles seeking to appraise these measures and provide some light on the question, "Whither economic system?"

A Messenger of Better Living



Part of Kansas Farm Homes Train Exhibit

Upper Is Painting of Model Home and Lower a Cutaway Model for a Farm House

Better Homes Take to the Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan.—A modern rural home on wheels rolled out of the Santa Fe Railroad station here May 10 on a missionary tour of 36 Kansas towns. This messenger of better living, called the first Better Farm Homes Train, will make three stops each day.

"Rural people of Kansas are thinking in terms of remodeling or building new homes, and it is to be of assistance to them that Kansas State College, the Santa Fe Railway, and other co-operating agencies are operating this special better homes train," according to Walter G. Ward, extension architect of the college and in charge of the educational program for the train. "The train will carry exhibits and a speaking program of interest to both rural and town people."

Exhibits carried aboard the special are in life-size or in model form. Three cars of the all-steel, nine-car train carry exhibits on rural electrification, the use of paint, landscaping for exterior beauty of the home, house plans for remodeling and new construction, refrigeration, heating and air conditioning, insulation, sewage disposal, a completely equipped bathroom, and water supply systems. The fourth car carries a completely furnished life-size living room, bedroom, breakfast room, kitchen, and wash room.

At each of the 36 stops, a program has been planned in co-operation with local committees. This local program will blend in with the exhibits on the train and with a short speaking program.

Walter G. Ward, extension architect, Kansas State College, Manhattan, is in charge of the educational program to be carried aboard the Better Farm Homes Special. He will appear as master of ceremonies for the program at each of the 36 stops.

J. F. Jarrell, manager, agricultural development department, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, Topeka, is in charge of the operation of the special train. Mr. Jarrell will give a short talk at each of the 36 stops, explaining why the San Fe railroad is co-operating.

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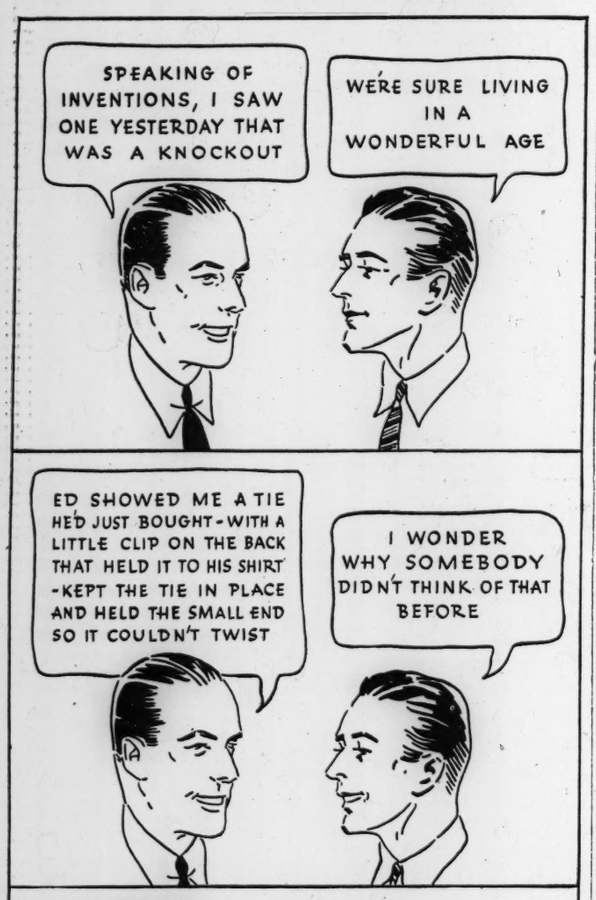
SPEAKING OF INVENTIONS, I SAW ONE YESTERDAY THAT WAS A KNOCKOUT
WE'RE SURE LIVING IN A WONDERFUL AGE
ED SHOWED ME A TIE HE'D JUST BOUGHT - WITH A LITTLE CLIP ON THE BACK THAT HELD IT TO HIS SHIRT - KEPT THE TIE IN PLACE AND HELD THE SMALL END SO IT COULDN'T TWIST
I WONDER WHY SOMEBODY DIDN'T THINK OF THAT BEFORE
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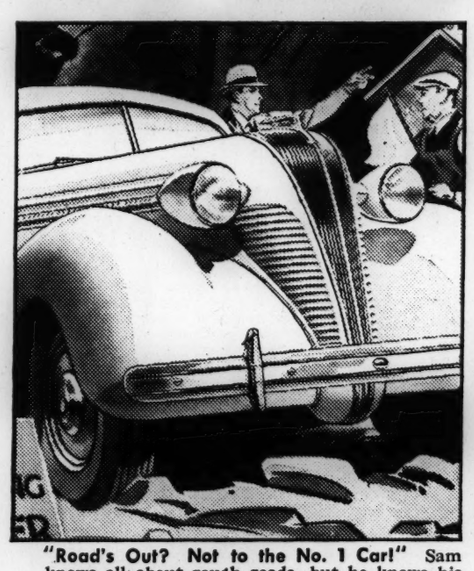

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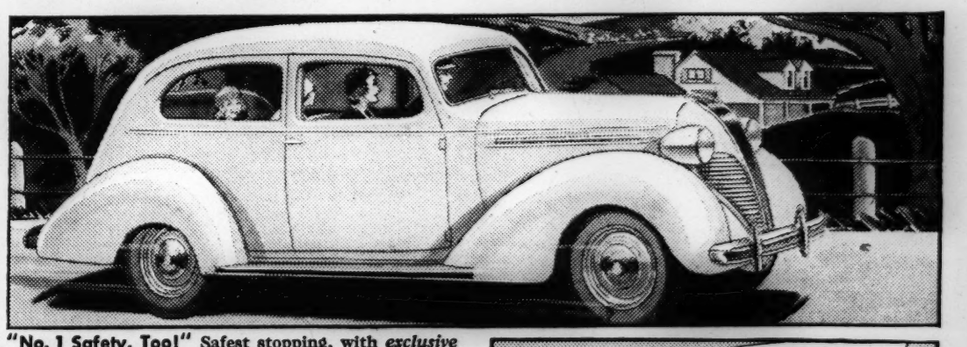

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Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
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Topanga Homestead

THE car crept slowly down the narrow, grass-grown road, hardly more than a shelf cut into the hillside, and winding serpentine fashion into the valley. On one side, the chiseled bank seemed a frail buttress to hold the round, stark hills above, near-desert, sand showing through the sparse green. On the other, slopes dropped down into verdant hollows, lush with growth, giving promise of a cool welcome under live oak trees. The car top was open to a brilliant sky and we were in a mood for exploration.

We had lingered at the summit of Topanga Canyon and thrilled to the beauty of the panorama below, a superb blending of the wild and the cultivated, the grand and the pastoral, the green and the arid. A great pattern of ranch and orange grove, winding scenic highway and crumpled hills, all backed by distant mountains. Just one thing was lacking, the absence of which to my New England eye makes Southern California an alien land. No lakes, no streams. The ever-present threat of the desert, contrasted to the prodigal response of the land to water, is at once inspiring and forbidding. My mind turned to the early settlers of this land of promise, who dared to stay and cultivate in the face of drought and whose dreams and enterprise had made the life-giving water a commonplace.

OUR DESTINATION WAS an old homestead, staked out long years ago by some pioneer, now forgotten, before any road at all pointed the way. As always, when I visit an out-of-the-way place I wondered what whim or trick of fortune had led his footstep to this particular spot. A sharp turn, and a brief climb up a sandy stretch brought us to the edge of a scene which I shall long remember, a scene beautiful in its natural elements, and tragic in its mute evidence of man's occupancy and defeat.

Here were slopes, cleared of desert growth by who can say what prodigious labors, velvety in their new spring green, clumps of eucalyptus and live oak trees, guarding shady glens where paths beckoned to more hills beyond and a glimpse of mountains in the hazy distance. In this idyllic setting stood the shell of a house, stained a rich brown, and retaining, even in its ruin, a dignity of proportion similar to our New England Cape Cod houses. A few yards away, the walls of a shed, fashioned of native stone and adobe, lurched a little crazily on their foundations, under the remains of a roof open to the sky save for a few timbers and rotting shingles. Before the eye could take in details, one caught instantly a sense of desertion. As we drew nearer, everything we saw deepened this impression. Here were gaping doorways and windows devoid of glass, the tumbled remains of walls which might have once defined corrals, a windmill, flung unaccountably some distance from the prostrate tower, badly broken, and lying half-buried near a length of heavy hose, twisted like a great python in the midst of fallen eucalyptus leaves. A galvanized iron reservoir for water, now wrenched askew and useless, loomed up beside a ruined outbuilding. In the cobwebby corner of a shed lay a dismembered bellows, almost six feet long, the only remaining evidence of a forge. The little canyon where the well had been was choked with briary growth, and behind the house was one giant prickly pear, left undisturbed, perhaps as a grim monument to the land as it used to be. A crude wooden cylinder, rather like a lawn roller, with platform surmounting it, evidently once used to carry heavy materials, lay inert, symbol of an age of slow and laborious transportation. Inside the house there was nothing except a rusty stove, and one old shoe, to show that man had ever lived there. Owls roosted on the rafters, and little lizards ran in and out along the stone foundations.

WE WALKED THROUGH the oaks, and up the hill for another view of the San Fernando valley, surprising three horses which galloped away at our approach. Our homesteader had been faithful to his land. Looking back over those fair cleared fields, through the trees to the house, it was hard to dispel the illusion that the owner must be there still, to greet us.

Another path, hot and sandy, took us to a cool dell where water trickled continuously from a rusty pipe into an ancient trough, overflowing to form a little stream which lost itself in willows and oaks. Here again were the remains of some sort of reservoir. This man had been no squatter. He had planned for the future. And yet—again I wondered what circumstance had betrayed him or what influence had caused him, perhaps, to change his mind deliberately.

WE TURNED BACK to the house, and stretched out in the shade of a row of giant eucalyptus trees. Two ground squirrels scurried for cover and then ventured out again to sun themselves on a rock. Across the road there were perhaps twenty bee-hives, all badly in need of paint, most of them open to the weather, many broken and dismantled. We had spoken earlier of the refreshing air currents that circulated between the hills. As I lay watching a great hawk glide back and forth with scarcely a flicker of wing, apparently on these same currents, I became conscious of the drone of bees. I looked up at the trees. They were alive with the insects, which were darting back and forth to the hives. A short distance away the vivid pink of an old gnarled apricot tree in its full regalia of blushing bloom was splashed against the hillside, and this too was vibrant with the bees.

Lying half asleep, soothed by the drowsy hum, I felt happier about our homesteader. Here was something which he had fostered which had not perished, one dream which he had cherished which was being carried on by an agent of nature, not dependent upon man's ministrations. After all, it is something to have left behind a blossoming tree planted in hope, and bees to carry on the eternal cycle, awaiting the time when man may come again with new, and perhaps fairer, dreams.

B. W. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alice Chauncey, London

THE MAIN STREET, WEST WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE small village of West Wycombe is only a mile or so from the busy township of High Wycombe, yet in its style of architecture it seems centuries sunk in the remote past. Nearly all of its houses, which line the main Oxford road, are charming; and one wonders how, with such a stream of modern vehicles so constantly passing, they have managed to keep their place on the highway and maintain their old-world atmosphere. In the long street there is scarcely a jarring note; and straight ahead is a glimpse of the slope of the Chiltern Hills which enfold West Wycombe on three sides.

There is a mellowness and beauty of color in the old rose brick of the long timbered barn on the right. It is now the village club, but in years gone by it was a rest house for pilgrims; and on the beam next the village shop can still be seen the depression left when Cromwell removed the crucifix which once hung there, a dull white tracery in the blackness of the timbers.

He Came With the Spring

IT WAS in 1731 that Rudbeck and Linnaeus began agitating for a scientific expedition to Lapland, petitioning the Crown and the Royal Scientific Society of Uppsala. It is necessary to realize, in this day when you can pass the hat and somehow find the tens of thousands necessary to finance a useless submarine dash under the North Pole, that such a journey as the old and the young man then proposed had no precedent in history. Every previous scientific reconnaissance had been made in connection with a boundary survey, a diplomatic or commercial mission, a search for precious metals conceived in an alchemical or a purely gainful spirit. Or at best there had been a research after the legendary wisdom of the ancients, one more ransacking of exhausted Greece and the Holy Land. In the explorative field of natural science, Europe continued to be literally oriented, as late as the days of George III when John Sibthorp traveled and suffered in Greece and Turkey like a good medieval, a Don Quixote of botany, in quest of the ambiguous herbs of Dioscorides.

But this project on the Royal Society's table in 1731 was startling because it was twentieth century in spirit. No wonder if the good gentlemen scratched their blond Swedish heads under their white wigs. But, tell it to their credit, they voted Linnaeus at last something nearly half as much as he would need in the way of money, and that delighted young fellow shortly after New Year dashed home to see his parents. . . .

The lark was his companion all the way, he said, quivering upon the air as it trilled its tirra-lirra. In the distance the dark coniferous forests rose up ahead of him in the north, and far away, in the changeable spring sky, a blue-black rain cloud unfolded its soft cumuli, while all about him the fields were spangled with dew and sunlight.

When the dark woods closed around his way, he left the lark behind, and heard instead "the amorous warblings" of the redwing. Almost at once he found himself in one of those gnomish forests of northern Europe where ancient spruces, centuries old, with thick and knotted trunks like twisted muscles, are still dwarfed. Deep lichens hung upon their boughs, like sorrow upon an ill-fated castle. Black moss, ankle deep, closed about his horse's hoofs, and out of it peeped frail windflowers, shivering in the chill young day.

So it began, that great Lapland journey, the first of all its kind in the world. Like the south wind Linnaeus came to it; he came like an army of youth; he came with the spring, that surged, wave upon wave of greenness, flash upon flash of flowers; he came like the wild geese and the swans winging arrowy straight and sure, over the lakes and the tundra, for their secret rites in the North. He led the way for us all.

For have we not, all of us, had our young particular Lapland? For some of us it lay in the south, or the west, or east. Perhaps it was Colorado, and you knee-deep in lupine and columbine, with a breath of the glaciers cold upon you and the tingling western air in your lungs. Perhaps it was Florida, with the wealth of the King of the Sea washed up as iridescent shells upon the strand at your feet. Perhaps it was the Blue Ridge, when the rhododendron petals snowed on the pool at the foot of the waterfall, and a redbird swept with a burst of song from a flowering dogwood to a flowering tulip tree. Wherever it lay, it is the living world as you came to it with the ardor of first love.—DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE, in "Green Laurels." (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

An American Paints the Thames

"WHEN the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry as with a veil and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us—then . . . Nature . . . sings her exquisite song to the artist alone."

James McNeill Whistler, the American painter, author of these words, made Londoners see the Thames as they had never seen it before. They had never before looked for beauty among its factories and wharves. But Whistler trained himself to see with the eyes of a Japanese. Long study of Japanese prints taught him to be sensitive to delicate arabesques of line, wherever seen; it taught him the wonder to be found in small things, seen with an eye intensely aware of aesthetic perfection; it taught him that a landscape is often most moving when reduced almost to nothing, so long as what remains is painted with loving skill.

WALKING ALONG THE Thames embankment at twilight or at night, Whistler found a Japanese print already there. He found the simplicity given by darkness, which hides ugly protuberances and softens harsh outlines of iron and brickwork. He found the gentle fantasy which transforms hideous pieces of architecture into fairy shapes. He found pastel shades when the evening mist passes across the blue sky and factory lights.

Hence came Whistler's famous series of "Nocturnes," and the London night has never been the same since. Who would have thought that among so much grime and squalor there was so much romance?

BUT THE NOCTURNES were not Whistler's only compositions inspired by the Thames. Like others, when he first came to London his imagination was stirred by the shipping in the world's greatest port. Many painters have rediscovered the strange, infinitely varied patterns of spars, rigging, cranes, wharves. For days Whistler sat wherever he could, often in boats and barges, sketching ships, sailors, docks, imbibing the incomparable atmosphere of a Northern city to which come people and merchandise from remote, terrible and romantic places. He transformed these sketches into etchings, etchings which are utterly realistic, but which thrill because Whistler, like a great artist, has allowed his subjects to speak for themselves. Whistler with deep humility employed his best skill in reproducing the beauties he had brought to light on the Thames.

For Whistler found beauty not where others would look for it: not in the grandeur of the Thames at Westminster, nor in its placid radiance as it flows through country meadows; but in the parts where it is a dark channel of industry.

R. A. J.

The Gardener

HE LEANS on his hoe,
And surveys his field;
Straight row on row,
The fruitful yield
Already a part
Of the view revealed
To eyes that see,
And a knowing heart.

In league with earth,
And rain, and sun,
He rests; with faith
In work begun.
His the oldest art.

HELEN HIXON

Sandt Mod

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVAD er Mod? Mange Mennesker vil gerne betragtes som modige, men rent fysisk Tapperhed er ikke det samme som sandt Mod. Alexander Pope, den berømte engelske Digter, giver Udtryk for sin Opfattelse af en modig Mand i følgende Ord: "En modig Mand anser ikke den som sin Overmand, der begaar en Uret imod ham, for det staar da i hans Magt at hæve sig over den anden ved at tilgive ham." Ofte kræver det Mod at tilgive en Uret, men hvis det hænder, at Troen paa ens egen Overlegenhed overskygger Følelsen af Tilgivelse, vil denne Tilgivelse paa ingen Maade kunne kaldes modig. Det vilde sandelig være langt under den Norm, som Kristus Jesus satte, da han sagde (Matthæus-Evangeliet 5:44): "Elsker eders Fjender, velsigner dem, som forbande eder, gører dem godt, som hade eder, og beder for dem, som krænke eder og forfølge eder." Denne Formaning kalder paa det sande Mod, for det kræver Ydmyghed og Uselviskhed at opfylde, hvad her forlanges.

Kristus Jesus var det modigste Menneske, der nogensinde vandrede paa Jorden, for hans Ydmyghed og Uselviskhed overgik alle andres. Aldrig tøvede han med at sige eller gøre, hvad han vidste var ret, og hans Ord og Gerninger var altid præget af uselvisk Kærlighed. Uden Tøven dadlede han Syndere, og han hengav sit menneskelige Begreb om Liv for at vise dem Vejen til Frelse. Hans Helbreder- og Lærergerning staar for alle Tider som Højdepunktet af uselvisk Opofrelse for den syndefulde og lidende Menneskehed. Han følte sig absolut overbevist om Sandheden i alle sine Ord og i alt, hvad han lærte, og hverken Trusler om at tilintetgøre ham eller Forsøg derpaa kunde bringe ham til at vige fra sin Overbevisning eller faa ham til at frygte. Han formanede sine Tilhængere til at gøre, som han gjorde, og paaførte sig herved de selviske materielles Had. Men han vidste, at Velsignelser uden Grænser skulde blive alle dem til Del, der modigt og med Forstaaelse vilde følge hans Formaninger.

Der findes i vor Tid i Verden mange Millioner, der bekender sig til Kristendommen, men desværre alt for mange indbyrdes afvigende Meninger om Kristendommens Mesters Lære og hans Gerninger. Og hvorfor skal det være saadan, naar Jesus dog saa klart viste sine sande Tilhængere den Vej, de skulde følge? De skulde gøre de Gerninger, som han gjorde —saavel Helbredelses- som Genfødelses-Gerninger; de skulde praktisere Selvfornægtelse; de skulde fremme Kærlighed og Fred over den hele Jord; og i alle Forhold skulde de slaa deres Lid, ikke til materielle Ting, men til Gud. Og, sagde han (Matthæus-Evangeliet 7:16): "Af deres Frugter"—det, de formaaede at udrette—"skulle I kende dem". Den store Lærers Forskrifter kan maaske synes at stille for store Krav, men Gang paa Gang demonstreres det i Kristen Videnskab, at de viser hen mod den eneste virkelig praktiske Vej til Sundhed, Lykke og Fremgang.

Den rette Slags Mod tiltrænges i Øjeblikket haardt i Verden, moralsk Mod til at undertrykke Selvet, til at vise Ydmyghed, holde sit Sind rent, til aldrig at vredes, men altid være rede til at gengælde ondt med godt. Et saadant Mod er en god Modvægt til dyrisk Mod, som findes i Overflod. Herom siger Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, Mary Baker Eddy, i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 28 og 29): "Der findes i Verden alt for meget dyrisk Mod og alt for lidt moralsk Mod. De Kristne maa gribe til Vaaben mod Vildfarelsen hjemme og ude. De maa bekæmpe Synden i dem selv og i andre og ikke ophøre med denne Kamp, førend de har naaet Maalet. Hvis de bevarer Troen, vil de modtage Glædens Krone."

Denne højst attraaværdige Krone bør ikke betragtes som noget, man haaber at opnaa i en fremtidig Tilværelse, men som en frydefuld Følelse af Harmoni og aandeligt Herredømme, som man kan kæmpe for og naa frem til her og nu. Der kræves virkeligt Mod for at kunne vinde denne Krone og bære den, Mod til at staa fast paa Princippets Side imod selviske Ønsker og ofte imod Spot og Haan fra Syndere. Kanhænde nogle vil spørge: "Er dette Umagen værd?" Kristen Videnskab har i utallige Tilfælde vist, at et saadant Mod sætter os i Stand til at forstaa Gud og komme i Forbindelse med Ham, til klarere at erkende Menneskets sande Slægtskab med Gud; og ved denne Forstaaelse og Erkendelse at demonstrere den guddommelige Magt til at helbrede Sygdom, til at overvinde Mangel og til at øve Herredømme over forskellige andre Begreber om Begrænsning. "Intet skal være eder umuligt," sagde Kristus Jesus (Matthæus-Evangeliet 17:20); og hans Ord er sande—de sandt modige fører Bevis herfor.

Intet er mere forædlende end modigt at forsage materielle Begreber for aandelig Forstaaelse, for denne Overgang kræver Ydmyghed og uselvisk Kærlighed. Det skænker tillige dyb Tilfredsstillelse at vide, at alt hvad der fuldbyrdes ved Mod, der udspringer af uselvisk Kærlighed, velsigner ikke blot de Mennesker, det direkte drejer sig om, men til en vis Grad tillige den hele Menneskehed.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Butterfly Song

(Hopi Indian)

OVER the green corn
White butterflies!

Over the squash blossoms
Blue butterflies!

Over the bean vines
Yellow butterflies!

Over the green corn
And the bean vines
And the squash blossoms—
Butterflies with painted wings!

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

True Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is courage? Many people like to be considered brave, but there is a difference between mere physical bravery and true courage. Alexander Pope, the renowned English poet, gives his concept of a brave man in these words: "A brave man thinks no one his superior who does him an injury; for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other by forgiving it." Oftentimes it takes courage to forgive an injury, but if the sense of forgiveness should be overshadowed by a belief in one's own superiority, the act of forgiving could in no wise be termed courageous. It certainly would fall far short of the standard set by Christ Jesus, who said (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." This admonition calls for true courage, for it requires humility and selflessness to meet its requirements.

Christ Jesus was the most courageous man that ever walked the earth because he was the meekest and most selfless. Never did he hesitate to say or do what he knew to be right, and always his speech and actions were prompted by unselfed love. He rebuked sinners unhesitatingly, and he sacrificed his human sense of life to show them the way of salvation. His ministry of healing and teaching stands for all time as the acme of selfless devotion to sin-burdened and suffering humanity. He was absolutely convinced of the truth of all that he said and taught, and neither threats nor efforts to destroy him could swerve him from his convictions or make him fearful. He urged his followers to do as he did, and thereby earned the hatred of selfish materialists. He knew, however, that immeasurable blessings would flow to all who should courageously and understandingly obey his admonitions.

In the world today there are many millions of professed Christians, but alas, too much diversity of opinion concerning the teachings and works of the master Christian. Why should this be so when Jesus so clearly mapped out the course to be taken by his true followers? They were to do the works that he did—works of healing as well as regenerating; they were to practice self-denial; they were to promote love and peace throughout the world; and they were in all circumstances to put their trust, not in material things, but in God. And, said he (Matthew 7:20), "By their fruits"—their accomplishments along such lines—"ye shall know them." The precepts of the great Teacher may appear to be exacting, but it is being repeatedly demonstrated in Christian Science that they point to the only really practical road to health, happiness, and success.

Courage of the right sort is sorely needed in the world today, the moral courage to subdue self, to be humble, pure-minded, free from resentment, ready to return good for evil. Such courage is a rebuke to animal courage, of which there is a superfluity. Concerning this, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 28, 29): "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course. If they keep the faith, they will have the crown of rejoicing."

This much-to-be-desired crown should not be considered as something to be hoped for in some future existence, but as a joyous sense of harmony and spiritual dominion to be striven for and attained here and now. It requires real courage to win and wear this crown, courage to stand firmly on the side of Principle against selfish desires, and oftentimes against the scoffs of sinners. Is it worth the effort? some may ask. Christian Science has shown in countless cases that such courage enables one to understand and commune with God, to realize more clearly man's true relationship to God; and by this understanding and realization to demonstrate the divine power to heal sickness and disease, to overcome lack of supply, and to exercise dominion over various other limiting beliefs. "Nothing shall be impossible unto you," said Christ Jesus (Matthew 17:20); and his words are true—the truly courageous are proving them to be so.

There is nothing more ennobling than courageously forsaking material beliefs for spiritual understanding, for this transition requires humility and unselfed love. Also, it affords deep satisfaction to know that whatever is accomplished through courage born of unselfed love, blesses not only the individuals directly concerned, but, in some degree, all mankind as well.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Boy Canoeing

HE SPLITS the water with his paddle and the wave
Seals over stroke on stroke that slits the stream;
His craft's a leaf that grooves the current's track,
His paddles shining twigs that drip and quiver back.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Philatelists—Collectors of Consequence

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Stamp Collectors (n., pl., fem.) Go In for Airmail Items

Women, It Seems, Have Taken Up Philately in Big Way And Are Noted for Their Intelligent Study

By Janet Mabie
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is hard to say whether this is a "People do get around, these days" story or a stamp collector's bit. It might also be a transportation story, tending to show that airplanes have speeded up time and helped strike up friendships among people.

It has become fairly commonplace to hear it said that women control a considerable proportion of the wealth in the United States, but probably few people know that in recent years women have been going in for stamp collecting on a strikingly serious and consequential basis. Besides collecting stamps in the ordinary amateur way, they have, on occasions, joined the ranks of the consequential philatelists, spending $2000 to $3000 for single stamps, and building up groups of special, related items worth $10,000 or $15,000 without turning a hair.

For Instance, Two Women

For instance. Two women, one an Englishwoman, the other a woman who lives in the Flatbush part of Brooklyn, N. Y., who hadn't the least idea of the other's existence a fortnight or so ago, will probably be corresponding from now on, and it was transportation—ocean liners and airplanes—and special issues of air stamps that did it.

These two women, unaware of each other's existence, rushed into Gimbels store in New York at the end of last week. Gimbels has been the official representative in the United States for all special covers—such as Byrd Antarctic, Lindbergh, Earhart Mexican, and Round-the-World; and so is a natural point of gravitation for people especially interested.

Well, the Englishwoman, who happens to be interested in air-mail and special flight covers partly because she has a son who is a flier, had landed in the United States barely five days before. She is Mrs. Alistair Cameron of London, and she had come on what she called a "quick trip" because her son was coming out to buy an airplane from the Lockheed people in Burbank, Calif., and it seemed a good excuse for her to come along. "Quick trip" seems a reasonable enough designation, inasmuch as, the moment she landed, she took plane for Los Angeles, spent two days there, flew back to New York (stopping off in Washington to see what was left of the cherry blossoms) and was about to take the Normandie back to Europe. Nine days in the United States, in all.

Excitement, Too

She had expected to have a pleasant time, of course, but she had had excitement too; for out at the plant in Burbank, she had had Miss Earhart's airplane pointed out to her, on the blocks, where it was being repaired for a new start, round the world; and although Mrs. Cameron had already bought one of the flight covers with the first-flight cachet, she had sped back to New York to buy a couple more, feeling now that she really almost had to, having seen the ship, like that.

And then she had heard Miss Earhart was going to drop in at the Stamp Club meeting that afternoon, so she had rushed to the store to see if she could see her, too.

Unfortunately she had missed her, but at the stamp department, in the course of talk with Jacques Minkus about the extra covers, she had encountered a woman who had stopped by to collect another Earhart item, a Mexican flight stamp, for which she had paid $175. This was Mrs. Drake, of Flushing, and she had been up at the Stamp Club meeting. She now observed with interest that Miss Earhart's autograph on the Mexican stamp was smaller than the autograph she signed on a menu of a dinner at the Whitehall Club nine years ago. And then Mrs. Cameron told Mrs. Drake about seeing the round-the-world plane out at Burbank, and how it looked; and Mrs. Drake told Mrs. Cameron how Miss Earhart looked, standing up before the Stamp Club, telling about the first flight which was interrupted at Honolulu. And one thing led to another, and when they had finished with Miss Earhart, Mrs. Drake said, "And are you going to see the Coronation? I have already begun to collect the new stamps, Edward VIII, and pretty soon I'll be getting some George VI."

And There You Have It

And there you have the sort of incident that makes people think about people of other nations as friends, and lays the foundation for an understanding that makes anything but preserving peace in the world seem fantastic.

Mr. Minkus put in a word now and then. He caused Mrs. Drake's eye to light up when he gave it as his opinion that since a stamp carried by De Pinedo's plane is fetching $3000, though the flight was unfinished, the Earhart Mexican airmail stamp would eventually be much more valuable, since it was connected with a successful flight.

The department he manages has grown from something which required no more than half an ordinary counter length, six years ago, to a section with rows and rows of cases and a regular and intense clientele. He has always been fortunate in being able to persuade people of special note to come in, for any special occasion. He was even able to get the shy Dr. Albert Einstein to come, at the time the Luxembourg Government issued a stamp to help the cause of the German refugees. Dr. Einstein hated the fuss, and people staring at him, but still, he said, nothing was too much for him to endure, if it would help those of his countrymen who were in trouble.

It seems, according to Mr. Minkus, that nowadays women have taken to giving stamp, instead of bridge, parties. They get sets of questions concerning stamps, and instead of playing bridge, they sit around and fill in the answers, and then have prizes for the greatest number of correct ones. The prizes aren't bath tablets or embroidered handkerchiefs, or silk stockings, but stamps; a set of Edward VIII, or a new airmail stamp, or something like that.

The other day a woman down in New Jersey, a Mrs. Ethel Stewart, took title, as you might say, to a Newfoundland stamp she has been wanting for some time. She paid several thousand dollars for it. She is a collector of first editions of poetry, has a fabulous collection of rare and beautiful flowers; and then her stamps. One of the best stamp collections in the United States, Mr. Minkus says.

They Do Intelligent Study

"We used to think stamp collecting belonged to children and to men," Mr. Minkus said, "but some of the best collections I know are owned by women. They show great patience about collecting; they study the subject very carefully. I know any number of women who can talk stamps as well as any of the men experts. They are very orderly, once they have decided what type of stamps they will concentrate on. A great many women are particularly interested in air mail stamps just now. Perhaps it is because they are using airplanes for travel, and I know it is partly because they are tremendously interested in the premier woman flier of the world. When we decided to reopen the books for more special cachets to be carried by Miss Earhart when she leaves again in May, nine out of ten letters we received—and there have been literally thousands—had specific sentences such as this: 'Please tell Miss Earhart we send her our good wishes, and pray for her happiness and success on the new flight.' We have never seen any special event awaken so much sympathetic human feeling as this one."

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Through the Work of Probation Officers, a Helping Hand Is Extended to Many Children, and Women in England, as Elsewhere, Are Giving Their Sympathy and Understanding to This Field of Endeavor. Friendships Formed Between the Officers and Their Young Charges Are a Source of Inspiration and Encouragement. "Reporting to the Probation Officer" Is Often a Much Looked-Forward-To Event, With Small Delinquents Bringing Brothers and Sisters to Enjoy the Visit

Probation Officers at Work

Women Are Rendering Fine Service in This Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The work of the Probation Officer in connection with the juvenile courts is one of inestimable importance to society. It is not possible perhaps to gauge how far-reaching is the effect of this work, but without any doubt it is the means of saving many children from a life of crime and of helping them to become useful citizens.

Small wonder then, that many women in England are giving their time to this field of endeavor, both in London and in the boroughs. They come to these posts, which are held under the Home Office, through the London School of Economics, Bedford College for Women and sometimes from the Settlements. Having obtained their diploma they take up the practical work, but only in a temporary capacity, working with an experienced Probation Officer until they thoroughly know the ropes and until a post is vacant. The final appointment cannot be made until the applicant is 25, a fact which sometimes debars women from undertaking the work. In England, then, possession of a private income is, therefore, almost a necessity, especially as, so far, the pay is far from good and the pension negligible.

Up to the Age of Seventeen

Boys and girls who offend against the law are brought before the juvenile courts until the age of 17, and all, with the exception of boys over 14, come under the care of women Probation Officers. Child delinquents may be put on probation for one or two years and, during that time they must, as ordered by the court, report weekly or fortnightly, at the office of the Probation Officer. Meanwhile the Officer will visit the child's home and enquire into the circumstances which led to the arrest.

In these contacts the Probation Officer has a fine opportunity for helping those who seem so unfortunately placed. As a general rule they are welcome in the homes they visit. They do not wear uniforms and there is nothing about them to indicate to the neighbors the nature of their mission. Mothers of children who have been brought before the court are often glad to talk over their problems with the Probation Officer. The very fact of having a sympathetic audience gives them relief, and during a friendly chat the visitor probably will have an opportunity to offer some much needed advice. Probation Officers are never allowed to give monetary help, although they may accept, at their office, gifts of children's clothes and shoes, which they pass on to those in special need.

Enjoy the Visit

Sometimes the children have to go quite long distances to visit the Probation Officer, but they enjoy the visit. It is quite usual for a small delinquent to troop into the office with several brothers and sisters who also want to see the Officer and to enjoy the novelty of a visit to the office, which must look very cheerful to these small people after their own drab surroundings. In winter there is a cheerful fire burning on the hearth and gay posters on the wall hide the dull paper which officialdom deems suitable for government offices. One kind-hearted officer keeps a large tin of sweets and each child receives one after reporting. She also runs a library in her office and no library is more fully used, each book being read several times over by the same reader.

The "reporting" consists merely in having a talk with the Probation Officer who often makes fast friends of her young confidants. Frequently they continue to visit her long after their period of probation is over. Indeed it is not unusual for them to return as grown men and women to announce their marriage or some success in their lives.

Given Every Opportunity

The mistress of the school attended by the child on probation co-operates with the Probation Officer to help the child, and in certain circumstances—where the home is a very bad one—the child is sent away to a special school, where she is not treated as a delinquent, but is given every opportunity of making good.

Given a vast store of patience, of well-controlled sympathy, and of understanding, the work of a Probation Officer enables those women who take up the work to hold out a helping hand to children who have taken a wrong turning and of setting them again in the right way.

Through the Editor's Window

'Miracles That Only Women Can Accomplish'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well, now that we've all got the King of England crowned, and those of us on this side of the water have presumably got caught up on our lost crack-of-dawn beauty sleep, there is some pungent comment by Struthers Burt in the May Forum I should like to pass along. The article, called Our Feminized United States, deals with the theme "The New World Is a Woman's World—the Men Think." Is it? Struthers Burt indicates that it decidedly is not, but that if certain reforms and changes which he feels only woman can bring about, are the price of making it so, he is willing to take chances on its becoming a woman's world.

What have women got, in this country where women are supposed to have complete economic freedom, he asks. Take an intelligent woman aside, sometime, and ask her to tell the truth about what the response of the average American man is to her opinions, unless these opinions happen to coincide with his own. Ask her what his attitude and tone of voice is if she contradicts him. Ask her how many men actually confide in women, in either their personal or their business affairs.

What have women got? Among the advantages American women are supposed to enjoy, he gives these: They have the vote. They have equal property rights. They can sit on juries in some states (21 and the District of Columbia, with 28 yet to go). There is a woman in the President's Cabinet. There have been women Governors of states; there are women senators, congresswomen and legislators. On all sides there are women in business and in the arts. "The American woman enjoys complete freedom socially, politically, economically, and—although only in theory—morally," is Mr. Burt's statement; but he hastens to add that in spite of woman's privilege of making herself what he calls as big a fool about some things as men, and investing her money as foolishly, this "female domination in the United States" is a myth. "The question," he says, "is not what is open to women, but how men regard them and what their influence over men is."

* * *

But the general opinion concerning American women, particularly as held abroad, is that everything is written for them, manufactured for them, done for them. Even American men believe it. It is true, indeed, that dozens of magazines are published for women and that the majority of "consumers' goods" are designed for them. It has been stated that 80 per cent of the advertising is directed toward them. But it is equally true, Mr. Burt maintains, that with a few notable exceptions, all the magazines, for women or otherwise, are owned and run by men; that most of the "consumers' goods" are made and sold by men; that "women are not paid as well as men and that they haven't a quarter as much chance as men except in those professions where they are absolutely necessary. . . ."

We are next given a picture of the American woman as the butt of a tremendous campaign of high-pressure salesmanship and advertising. She directly controls "42 per cent of the total annual expenditure." Therefore, "no wonder a number of males spend their time trying to capture that total."

"But this," he says, "is a material importance, although only a partial one," and he goes on to point out, "and material importance, apart from spiritual or moral importance, has no reality."

* * *

Outward things, like paying for taxicabs, dinners and theater tickets (and he adds, in an aside, that he wishes we would pay for more!) do not convince Mr. Burt that women are running any country. Furthermore, he will not be convinced until the following miracles occur—miracles which he maintains can be accomplished only by women: The abolition of war; the abolition of commercial prostitution; the abolition of slums; the abolition of the hideous desecration of American scenery (the women in Hawaii did this, by the way). Insistence that males dress as well as females; insistence that men pay some attention (mental) to women and yet at the same time—and this is no paradox—learn something of being both lovers and husbands; insistence that the feminine body shall not be used for the purpose of advertising everything from winter resorts to cantilever bridges; insistence that it shall not be used to swell the circulation of magazines; equal insistence that farm girls shall not be hired by the dozen to appear unclothed before their fully clothed, wining-and-dining fellow countrymen and women. The last three Mr. Burt gives as particularly important, on the basis that woman's own respect for the image of herself must come before she can win man's full respect. The climactic point we quote directly:

"Finally—and as a symbol, perhaps, above all—I will admit that American women have achieved some equality with their mates if, on the next occasion, preferably a dinner party, when an intelligent woman expresses her opinions, the men present, including, it might happen, myself, will listen to her as if respect, admiration, and a willingness to learn were taken for granted."

* * *

I have given you only a few of the high lights of the Forum article—an article keen with penetrating observation. It seemed to me worth considering in this column—not with the idea of even for a moment discouraging anyone, but because it reminds us that a gain of outward forms, however useful or indicative of progress it may be, is not necessarily a gain of the realities themselves. It seems worth considering also, because in addition to revealing this fact, and pointing toward certain male viewpoints that must be honestly and thoroughly won by us, Mr. Burt also gives among his list of "miracles that women alone can accomplish" a program meriting our serious attention.

A regular Wednesday feature

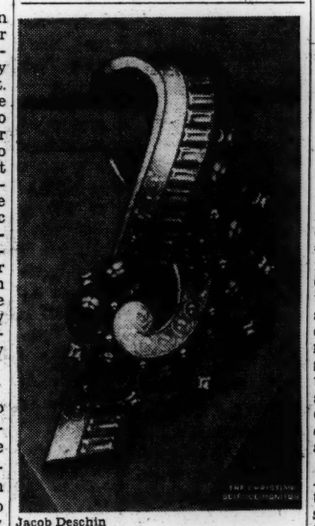
Wing Lee

Wing Lee's cart is full of colour
When he plies his trade;
Orange, gold and green, unfold
Like some rich brocade.

Vegetable prices vary,
Wing Lee never does,
Never hurries, never worries,
Never makes a fuss.

Centuries of calm behind him
And his horse before,
Wing Lee, imperturbably,
Goes from door to door.

By the Australian poet, Vere Latham Baillieu, in "Harbour Jewels and Other Poems," published by the Favil Press, London. 3/6.



Jacob Deschin

Individual Clip of Diamonds and Cabochon Sapphires. By Pierre Ruedin

Next Week Instead

Mr. A. Stanford Bridgland's column from London, "For the Men of the Family," which usually runs on the third Wednesday of the month, will appear next Wednesday.—Editor.

Featuring Simple Fabrics

And Showing That Cut Is More Important Than Cloth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In these days when our eyes are dazzled by fabrics of fabulous worth it is encouraging to be assured by those who know that expensive materials are not by any means essential to good dressing.

In her charmingly simple room in old-world Soho, Matilda Etchers, who specializes in cotton and linen, shows how these materials, which cost little and will wash again and again, can be used for evening coats and gowns as well as for the smartest street wear. Her models demonstrate how—if one has the art—the most ordinary materials can be made to produce the most attractive results.

Of Ordinary Twill

Waistcoat shirts of ordinary twill, perfectly tailored, are a feature of the collection, much use being made of stripes. A smart blue and white twill waistcoat shirt has stripes running across the yoke, continuing without a break over the shoulders, and forming interesting pleats in the little pouched sleeves. Another shirt, in red and white, has red tuckings extending over the shoulders, opening into wide stripes for the short sleeve, and gathered into a point at the elbow. Tucks are also used for the tunic and skirt with which the shirt is worn, a panel of seven tucks running down the front and back of the skirt.

A charming red-striped cotton dress, suitable for dinner wear or for Ascot, with an accompanying red-striped fitted coat, stands out in stiff pleats from the hips and has a tightly fitted bodice and full sleeves. Here, again, charm is added by the use of the stripe which, after running across the yoke, is carried over the shoulders, where a twist breaks the line before reaching the sleeve. An evening coat in night blue linen, worn over a dress of the same material, is remarkably effective, the dress having white taffeta trimmings. The pattern used would work out equally well in piqué or taffeta.

Crinolines

Very full effects for evening gowns are obtained by putting organdie over a buckram foundation which stiffens out the skirt. A gown, with crinoline line produced by buckram, is made in two shades of organdie—bronze over blue. The fitted bronze bodice, cut to a V at the back, is edged with blue, and is finished in front with a large organdie flower. Another organdie model, which could be carried out equally well in poult-de-soie or taffeta, has an extremely full skirt cut in two layers. The bodice has cape-like sleeves. A white patent leather belt, worn with the dress, emphasizes the fine white stitching on the skirt. With these "crinoline" models, a narrow black velvet neck ribbon is worn from which may be suspended a Victorian locket.

Among the many expensive materials used by Tinling in his show, it is something of a relief to find a frock of unusual charm made from nothing more elaborate than sacking-canvas, hand-woven by Polish peasants.

Still another instance of the tendency to swing back to simplicity is seen in Enid Drysdale's collection where she shows a really lovely evening coat in emerald green made of nothing more romantic or costly than ordinary nursery flannel!

DOROTHY LOVELL

Disclosing the Importance of Design in Jewelry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What part should jewelry play in an ensemble? Does it merely add ornamental items or does it fuse form and color into the existing plan, integrating costume, decoration and personality? Pierre Ruedin, a jeweler who designs exclusively on order, holds the latter view of its function.

Archaeology reveals that jewels have been used in every civilization. Indeed most of the techniques, with the exception of enameling, which are employed today are as old as ancient Egypt. These people of antiquity practiced chasing, engraving, repoussé work, filigree and inlay, and they made hinged bracelets like our own. The Etruscans added granulated work, that is, they applied to surfaces as texture and ornamentation tiny granules of gold. Design in those centuries was abstract and symbolical, but the Greeks, with their affection for literal form, instead hammered out, engraved or carved upon their ornaments naturalistic figures of animals and men.

The Roman Empire, worshiping splendor, encouraged the goldsmiths' trade by the most sumptuous fashions. We read in Pliny of a lady who attended a party "clothed from head to foot in pearls and emeralds." Seneca, in the fourth century B. C., reprimanded female extravagance, crying, "Women seem to think their husbands are not sufficiently harassed without being forced to witness their wives wearing, pendant from each ear, two or three heritages." Nor were such trials endured solely by husbands; we have the record of a man who wore six precious rings on each finger—which may have upset his wife's budget and which is certainly in excess even of those styles advocated at present for men by some of the magazines devoted to their interests.

During the Renaissance the design and execution of jewelry ranked as a fine art. Sculptors, painters and architects at times applied their talents to this expression. Ghiberti, Ghirlandajo, Botticelli, Dürer and, later, Hogarth produced pieces of distinguished design and craftsmanship. Morever, portraits and figure paintings attest the importance attached to jewels.

A designer, Mr. Ruedin believes, should be familiar with the art legacies of the past. It is also necessary, he says, to familiarize oneself with the tastes of individuals whose position today makes them arbiters of fashion. Their preferences often give impetus to a vogue, which may become international. Sapphires, for instance, may spring into sudden popularity because Princess This or Lady That wore them at a royal wedding. The jeweler must be au courant of all these affairs, able to talk about them and to design in the mood which fashion is exhibiting and yet with originality.

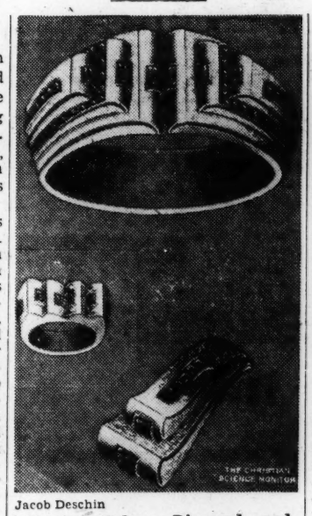
A Directoire trend suggests to the designer certain forms; Spanish drapery sends his imagination speeding along a different avenue; while jewels which are to be worn with a slim, sophisticated silhouette would substitute for the romanticism of the "picture costume," a smart modern feeling. Today, when a woman may choose among current silhouettes one that makes a personal appeal, the designer finds scope among his clients for an unusual variety of forms, colors and textures.

At the moment certain trends are observable, some of them inspired by the Coronation. For instance, because in costumes blue and red are much used in conjunction, rubies and sapphires are brought together in jewels. Rubies and emeralds in alliance also express the delight which we feel in color at the present time. Large pieces are worn and gold is more in evidence than for some years past. It appears in all its shades and these are often combined in one ornament. Lines, instead of being angular, are now sinuous and there is a decided tendency for an off-center movement in design.

Another vogue is for multiple-purpose pieces—necklaces which come apart to form clips, shoulder pins, hair ornaments or a bracelet, and single pieces that can be detached to make two or three items. Also, clips mounted on swivels so that they can be worn at various angles to suit the drapery of the frock.

The value of a piece of jewelry is to be gauged, Mr. Ruedin believes, as did the consummate goldsmiths of the Renaissance, not by the cost of the materials that go into it but by the concept of the artist. Good jewelry need not be lavish with metals or gems. A design which by its modeling creates lovely patterns of light and shadow and which by its choice of stones, their cutting and setting, sounds rich color harmonies, and whose craftsmanship is sincere and skilled, without mounting into the brackets of extravagance, satisfies every criterion of distinguished taste.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES



Jacob Deschin

Classic Modern Diamond and Ruby Bangle Bracelet, With Ring and Clip to Match. In These Pieces Each Section Is Made Separately and Welded to the Others in Superimposed Fashion. By Pierre Ruedin

That "Stitch in Time"

Keep needles threaded with most used colors of thread and darning cotton, and see how much more likely you are to catch that "stitch in time."

(Mrs.) L. A. S., Connecticut

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Katherine-K Measur-Fit Corsets are unlike others. Science has found there are 40 variations of the human figure. That's why size alone is misleading. And that's why Katherine-K Measur-Fit are not made just to a size *but in 40 variations.* The result is perfect fit in a foundation that works wonders . . . it slenderizes, molds, restrains. You look years younger, inches slimmer.

Katherine-K Measur-Fit foundations cost no more than the ordinary kind. They are available only in Kellogg's Katherine-K Shops or through the trained Kellogg Corsetiere who visits your home.

* * *

Kellogg is seeking intelligent, ambitious women for training as corsetieres. If you would like a good income, write to Kellogg at Jackson, Mich.

Katherine-K Measur-fit Corsets
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*HUBRITE FROCKS

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Navy, Aqua or Pink
Sizes 12-20
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PRACTICAL, TOO—as well as chic! For this Hubrite alençon-type lace wears well—is cool—doesn't muss in packing—or wrinkle in the heat.

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$11.00 made to order
Any colors may be combined.

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair
Single or Double Mesh Cap or Fringe For long or bobbed hair
(Grey White or Lavender. 15 for $1)
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Agents Wanted In the Monitor

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender. 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
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COOL DELICIOUS SHERBET
For real economy, serve this refreshing dessert! It's made with Burnett's Liquid-Mix, fresh or evaporated milk, or with water (for water ice). Simply mix, *four minutes to prepare*, and freeze in your automatic or hand freezer. Four luscious flavors. Made by the makers of Burnett's *pure* Vanilla.
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Here's something new for breakfast—a crispy, crunchy apple creation. Serve it as a breakfast food, dessert or confection. Nothing but apples—with core and peel removed—crisped into golden nuggets. It's a taste sensation—piquant and fruity—delicate for delicate tastes. So new you can't buy it in stores as yet, but you can send for 3 cans and serve in many delightful ways. Surprise your family and friends with this new apple product. Each 2½ can contains equivalent of 16 average size apples. Send $1.00 today. Appella Corporation, 605 Union St., Seattle, Washington.
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Business and Industry

British Ambassador Hopes for Reduction in U. S. Tariffs

Commerce and Finance

Prices of Cotton Cloth Lower As Buying Declines

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 18—Prices were revised downward in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week as producers brought their quotations in line with the levels at which resale goods were moving, and attempted to establish a level in which buyers could place faith to cover the balance of their fall needs. Continued weakness in raw cotton prices, however, and the slackening in the movement of finished goods in many lines discouraged any general renewal of large scale gray goods buying such as featured the first quarter of the year.

Consequently, trading activity lagged and sales totals of the week estimated around 10 million yards in the print cloth division, fell far behind the current rate of output from the looms, and the backlog of unfilled orders was further reduced as a result. This has not yet put the mills in a vulnerable position, for unfilled orders, even in the mills having the smallest backlog, are enough to cover output for the balance of the first half of the year.

Mill Prices Market Down

In the main this involves chiefly the prices on quick deliveries which for some months have been commanding such sharp premiums over forward shipment yardage. These premium levels had been generally accepted as indicative of the current value of gray goods, although most of the yardage in converters' hands was delivered at much lower figures. Many of the latter, having lost faith in the outlook, have been reselling a part of their yardage in the gray rather than to take a chance on merchandising it in the finished state. They have marked their mill prices down to what second hands were quoting, a move involving a drop of an eighth to a quarter of a cent in the market levels for the various standard constructions.

Standard wide and narrow cloths were moving in a limited way at prices an eighth to a quarter under the levels prevailing a week ago, but no great quantity of buying was reported.

Some of the wide goods, such as sateens, twills, drills and certain of the wide sheetings were in such a well sold position it was not necessary to revise prices. Osnaburgs were in a similarly strong position, though no great amount of trading in these goods was reported this week.

Carded broadcloths were slow and prices did not change much in this corner of the market. Combed goods generally were easier in price but not very active. Combed lawns were marked down another eighth to a quarter of a cent. Most of the activity seemed to center around the fancies and novelties.

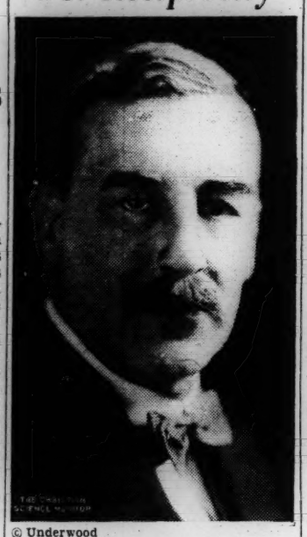
Colored Goods Strong

Sheetings were easier in some sections, but in others considerable strength was shown. Those numbers largely used for industrial purposes were well sold ahead and remained firm.

Colored goods were strong, but not greatly active because of the lack of available yardage. Denims, chambrays, tickings, coverts and jeans were all reported to be in some demand, but chiefly for quick delivery.

Experienced cotton goods merchants predicted a continuation of the "mark-time" policy in the gray goods markets until it is possible to judge more definitely what Congress is going to do with the various textile cost raising proposals now before it for consideration. Inside reports from Washington indicate the Ellenbogen bill for control of the textile industry is to be superseded later by an out-and-out Administration bill for the limitation of hours and for the fixing of a minimum wage on a national basis. The proposal to again tax the cotton mills for the purpose of guaranteeing to the cotton farmer a "parity price" is another measure whose fate is still uncertain. Either of these two measures could materially increase production costs of cotton gray goods so as to cause a buying scramble to get forward needs covered, if they seem likely to actually go into effect.

For Reciprocity



© Underwood

Sir Ronald Lindsay

British Ambassador to the United States

Effect of Oregon's New Dam on Salmon Industry Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Opinions differ upon the fate to befall Oregon's $10,000,000-a-year salmon industry upon completion of Bonneville dam. William L. Finley, national famed naturalist, believes the dam will destroy the industry. Frank T. Bell, United States commissioner of fisheries, thinks otherwise.

"Wherever a dam has been placed in the path of migrant fish the doom of that run is certain," Mr. Finley told an audience here recently.

Bonneville dam is located on the Columbia river, 30 miles east of here. The Columbia is the hub of the State's salmon industry.

Visiting Portland after inspecting the fishways at the dam, Commissioner Bell said that such fears as Mr. Finley's are groundless.

"I think the ladders and lifts that are being installed at the dam will take the fish over," he said. "If the War Department goes ahead and builds the dam as we have recommended, it will take care of the salmon.

"Of course, it will not care for 100 per cent of them, but the percentage will be very large, and I do not think the industry on the Columbia river will be hurt by this great dam."

International Nickel Net In Quarter 77c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of International Nickel Co. of Canada for the first quarter were $11,714,956, the largest reported for any three months in company's history.

They were equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to 77 cents a share on the common stock, and compared with $9,836,446, or 64 cents a share in the final quarter of 1936, and $8,386,787, or 54 cents a share, in the March, 1936, quarter.

Lindsay Desirous Of U. S.-British Reciprocal Pact

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, said today that Great Britain is willing to assure the American farmer of "favorable treatment" in British markets in return for a reduction in the United States tariff on goods from the United Kingdom.

The Ambassador said he was speaking "not as a diplomat" but "as the commercial representative of a country which does the largest trade with the United States—in other words as your best customer."

Sir Ronald also said he "earnestly hoped" a reciprocal trade agreement, now in the course of negotiation, would be concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

U. S. Best Customer

At the same time, the Argentine Ambassador, Felipe A. Espil, said that Argentina's exchange restrictions affecting United States exports to the South American country may be eliminated if a similar reciprocal trade pact between the two nations is signed.

Both Sir Ronald and Ambassador Espil were speakers at the world trade luncheon in observance of "National Foreign Trade Week."

Quoting 1935-1936 figures to show that the United Kingdom bought United States merchandise valued at $886,000,000 and sold only $328,000,000 worth in this country—a difference of $558,000,000—Sir Ronald declared:

"No country should be afraid of imports which it needs and for which it can pay. In a long trading experience, the United Kingdom has become familiar with a permanent excess of imports as a net gain rather than a net loss of national wealth, as a sign of a rising and not a falling standard of living.

Not Afraid of Imports

"The recent growth of the excess," he said, "has not alarmed British public opinion, nor has the Government felt compelled to redress the balance by resorting to excessive tariffs, quota limitation of imports, and exchange controls.

"In these days of shrunken alternative markets and sudden changes in tariffs and quotas and other restrictions," the Ambassador continued, "it might well interest the American farmer to be assured that in some trade agreement the great British market and favorable treatment of his products were guaranteed to him for a period of years in return for reasonable reductions in the United States tariff against some classes of typically British goods.

"As a diplomat, I have to admit that I have not the least idea whether or not that is the feeling of the United States Government. I can only say for myself, like Dickens' immortal character, that 'Barkis is willin'.'"

Young Now Heads Chesapeake Corp.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Robert R. Young, one of three men who recently purchased control of the Van Sweringen railroad holdings from George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., has been elected chairman of the board of the Chesapeake Corporation, a Van Sweringen holding company.

Mr. Young, with Frank F. Kolbe of New York and Allan P. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., paid $6,375,000 last month for Alleghany Corporation securities that control the vast railroad system.

Chesapeake's usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents was declared, payable on July 1 to record shareholders of June 8.

Curtailed Advertising Reduces Curtis Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Curtis Publishing Company had a decline of $213,091, or 12 per cent, in the earnings for the March quarter as compared with the 1936 period, due chiefly to curtailed advertising expenditures by many corporations because of labor troubles and strikes. A secondary factor was the higher cost of materials and additional expense of circulation added since a year ago.

Nation-wide labor troubles disrupted advertising schedules, and many companies have followed a cautious policy in purchase of advertising space. This is especially so in the automobile industry, where several companies are following this policy and are expected to continue until the labor disturbances diminish.

If labor troubles are settled with some degree of permanency before too late in the calendar year, Curtis officials believe advertising volume in its publications will rise sharply.

Earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 1937, were $1,513,740, or $1.75 per share on the 862,178 shares of $7 preferred now outstanding, on which there are unpaid accumulated dividends of $7.75 per share. This compares with $1,726,831 for the similar period of 1936, equal to $1.99 per share on 865,500 shares of preferred then outstanding. State taxes continue onerous.

Canadian International Paper Cuts Down Loss

MONTREAL (CP)—Net loss by Canadian International Paper Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, was reduced by more than half compared with the previous year, it is shown in the annual statement.

The report showed net loss for the year as $1,836,966, compared with $3,759,427 in 1935, a decrease of $1,922,461.

Current assets were listed at $25,241,441 with current liabilities $11,054,254. Gross sales, less returns, allowances and discounts were shown at $46,067,503 with other income at $115,326, compared with gross sales of $38,705,851 last year.

More Legislation to Control Securities Planned by SEC

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new chapter in the history both of the Securities and Exchange Commission and of Wall Street security practices appears likely to be written in this or the next session of Congress.

If the Commission's plans are successful, new legislation will be written of an importance only equaled by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. By the proposed new laws the Securities and Exchange Commission will officiate throughout the life cycle of American securities—at their issuance, by authority of the Seurities Act of 1933; through their trading life, by authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and its little brother the Unlisted Trading Act of 1936; and in case the securities come to grief, then the Commission will watch over them as they proceed through the protective committee stage to the bankruptcy courts and reorganization.

Latest moves by which the SEC has been easing itself into the life of the American security holder have been coming hard and fast this spring. First was the Chandler bill, submitted to Congress in April. It would amend the Federal Bankruptcy Act to require the SEC to intervene—in the interest of investors, of course—in federal reorganization proceedings, and pass on committees and plans much as the Interstate Commerce Commission is now authorized to do in the case of railroad reorganizations under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Barkley Bill

Next step was the Barkley bill, submitted to the Senate about a fortnight ago, for the purpose of imposing additional duties on banks acting as corporate trustees, particularly in case of defaults and reorganizations—also, of course, in the interest of investors. Last week a third bill was submitted to Congress by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), Calif. This bill called "the Committee Act of 1937" would put the organization of protective committees, and the solicitation of proxies, under approximately the same requirements as apply to the issuers of securities under the Securities Act of 1933. In fact the bill is in many ways fashioned after the 1933 act. Anybody who wants to get up a committee to fish in the troubled waters of corporate reorganization must tell the commission all about it, first, just as though he was bringing out a new issue of securities, or else he cannot use the United States mails (unless Mr. Farley is willing to overlook it, as in the case of the utility holding companies that refused to register under the Utilities Act of 1935).

To support and explain its reasons for seeking these additional grants of power, the Securities and Exchange Commission has come out in the last week with two reports—one on the "Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees," and one on "Protective Committees and Agencies for Holders of Defaulted Foreign Governmental Bonds." The commission has been very patient and thorough in its explanations. One of these reports runs to about 900 pages, the other a little over 800 pages. Digestion of these reports has decidedly slowed up Wall Street's reaction to the program in hand. Comment is only beginning slowly to be made. The reports are cracker-dry and the Street will be some time finding its whistle.

Other Reports Issued

These reports, however, are not the first of their kind. Last June the commission issued three others touching on the same subject of what happens to securities and security holders on the way through the bankruptcy wringer. The reports covered "Committees for the Holders of Real Estate Bonds," "Committees for the Holders of Municipal and Quasi-Municipal Obligations," and "Trustees Under Indentures" (the last discussed in part on this page a week ago). At that time the commission had not quite got its wind. The municipal report filled only 125 pages, the report on corporate trustees only 227 pages, and the Real Estate report only 260 pages.

Original authorization for these five reports of 2300-odd pages, and inspiration for the three bills, is contained in a modest section of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Appearing almost like a congressional afterthought at the very end of the act, it said:

"Sec. 211. The Commission is authorized and directed to make a study and investigation of the work, activities, personnel, and functions of protective and reorganization committees in connection with the reorganization, readjustment, rehabilitation, liquidation, or consolidation of persons and properties and to report the result of its studies and investigations and its recommendations to the Congress on or before Jan. 3, 1936."

Douglas' Study Thorough

The commission got down to this work in October, 1934, putting in charge of it Mr. William O. Douglas, brilliant member of Yale's law school staff. Mr. Douglas is now a full commissioner and talked of for the chairmanship when Mr. Landis leaves. The study was done so thoroughly that it has taken three years instead of a year and a half. Mr. Douglas has held frequent conversations and semi-official meetings with bankers in New York in connection with the study. A committee of the American Bankers' Association has been studying the subject. The Committee on Corporate Trustees, of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, reported to the association at its recent annual meeting that "the committee has met on two occasions with Commissioner Douglas and his associates. . . . It is understood that the entire subject has been re-examined by the officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the light of their discussions with our committee and other groups. . . . The committee desires to express its appreciation of the consideration and courtesy shown it by Commissioner Douglas."

(Further discussion of the various aspects of the commission's program will appear in subsequent articles on this page this week.)

Electricity Output Is Up 12.8 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended May 15 is placed at 2,194,620,000 kilowatt hours by the Edison Electric Institute. This represents an advance of .8 of 1 per cent over last week's production of 2,176,383,000 kilowatt hours and an increase of 12.8 per cent over 1,947,771,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week a year ago.

The Institute reported the following percentage increases in the major geographical regions of the country: New England 14.2, Middle Atlantic 11.0, Central Industrial 14.9, West Central 6.3, Southern States 16.2, Rocky Mountain 24.8, Pacific Coast 4.2.

Brink's, Incorporated, Offers Capital Shares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of 20,000 shares of Brink's, Inc., capital shares is being made by means of a prospectus. Of the 20,000 shares, 17,000 are being offered to the public and 3000 to the employees of the company. The issue does not represent additional shares and none of the proceeds will go to the company. Washburn & Co., Inc., are acting as underwriters and distributors.

The principal business of Brink's, Inc., founded in 1859 at Chicago, Ill., is the transportation of money, securities and valuables by means of armored cars. The company operates in 26 states, the District of Columbia and Canada.

The present capitalization consists of 50,000 shares of capital stock, 1936 gross operating revenues are reported to be $4,280,905, and the net income available for this capital stock $422,205, or $8.44 a share.

Insurance Payments 13 Billion 1929-36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the depression about twice as much money was paid to living policyholders as to beneficiaries, according to figures released today by the Life Agency Officers Association.

"Payments to living policyholders for the years 1929 to 1936, inclusive, totaled $13,328,000,000," the association announces. "During the same period, payments to beneficiaries, including death and double indemnity claims, totaled $7,230,000,000.

"In 1936 alone, the ratio of payments to living policyholders was still higher. Last year, out of total payments of $2,400,000,000 on policies, the companies of the United States paid out more than 60 per cent of the total to living policyholders, or $1,460,000,000.

"This year, payments to policyholders and beneficiaries combined are being made at the estimated rate of more than $250,000 every hour of every day."

Production of Nickel Makes March Record

OTTAWA (CP)—Production of nickel reached the record total of 18,193,641 pounds in March, it is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increased production was due to armament in Europe, it is assumed.

For the first three months of the year, nickel production totaled 51,697,328 pounds, almost 6,000,000 pounds higher than the corresponding period last year and almost 23,000,000 pounds greater than in 1935.

Canadian copper production also was higher this year, reaching 117,504,602 pounds in the first three months, compared to 103,680,291 in 1936 and 104,771,288 in 1935.

Wheat Processing Tax Urged to Aid Canadian Farmers

REGINA (CP)—A processing tax on wheat that would net approximately $12,000,000 a year as a contribution to a subsidy for farmers in depression years was proposed to the Turgeon Royal Grain Commission by J. J. Wesson, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in submitting recommendations on behalf of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta pool organizations.

Under examination of J. L. Ralston, Montreal, commission counsel, after submitting seven recommendations, Mr. Wesson declared the processing tax for payment to farmers would aid in equalizing the protection given Canadian manufacturers through tariffs.

Colonel Ralston asked if the processing tax was a policy the pools would support. "I think it is," said Mr. Wesson. When Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon said he accepted it as a recommendation, Mr. Wesson said the pools had endorsed such a tax.

Mr. Wesson said the pools recommended a national wheat board to handle the entire crop, set an initial payment and pay interim payments, establish sales offices overseas to develop wheat sales, pay a uniform price to producers and have power to subsidize farmers in periods of depression. Growers would have a voice in the board operations and the way would be kept open for international co-operation between wheat importing and exporting countries.

The processing tax would be 30 cents a bushel on the 40,000,000 bushels of wheat processed into flour in Canada annually, said Mr. Wesson.

"When we consider the importance of wheat to the national economy of Canada, it would appear that Canada is justified in singling out its wheat-growing industry as entitled to special consideration," he said.

In the last seven years, such a tax would have netted $84,000,000 for producers. This was more than assistance given farmers during that time by governments he said in pointing out the 1931 bonus of five cents a bushel amounted to $12,000,000 and the equalization of pool payments in 1930 totaled $6,800,000. He also mentioned stabilization contributions of $7,000,000 now outstanding. Seed and feed relief could not be included as subsidy, he said.

Steel Outlook Good Barring Possible Strikes, Says Review

NEW YORK (AP)—Barring possible strikes in some independent plants the steel outlook is viewed more hopefully than was possible a few weeks ago when new business volume began to decline, "Iron Age" said in the weekly review of the industry.

"The drop in new business has not been precipitate, sales of most major producers having been around 75 per cent of shipments so far this month," the trade journal said. "In some products, notably plates for railroad equipment and pipe lines, new business of substantial amount has been placed, with considerable construction steel in early prospect. Thus, it now appears that a good portion of existing backlogs will be carried over into the third quarter, which will help to sustain operations at a high rate at least through July.

"Strike threats against three or four independent companies have appeared more realistic in view of the two-day shutdown last week at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plants in Pittsburgh and have caused some buyers to urge mills to hasten shipments, particularly sheets.

"With the resumption of operations by Jones & Laughlin at the rate in effect previous to the strike, the industry is estimated to be producing ingots this week at 92 per cent of capacity.

"Steel scrap prices have declined still further, reducing the Iron Age composite to $17.92, or back to the low point of the year on Jan. 4, last."

Gold Production Almost Twice 1929

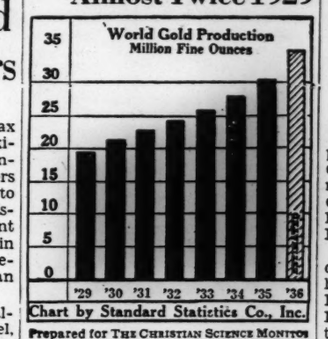


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

World production of gold is now at an annual rate almost twice that prevailing in 1929 and prior years. As shown by the chart, 1936 output is estimated by the League of Nations at almost 34,000,000 ounces, as compared with 19,500,000 ounces in 1929.

Not only have the higher prices for gold in terms of the devalued currencies of the various producing countries stimulated increased production and the reopening of high cost reserves, but important new sources of supply have been developed, particularly in Russia and Canada.

Du Pont Tells Why He Made 'Short' Sale Following '29 Panic

NEW YORK (AP)—Pierre S. du Pont declared on the witness stand in his government income tax suit that he made a "short" sale of securities to John J. Raskob after the 1929 financial panic in an effort to bolster the market and protect his employees' investments.

The elderly head of the Delaware dynasty of du Ponts was on the stand throughout the sessions, most of the questioning revolving about this "short" sale on Jan. 3, 1930, of 27,000 shares of Warner Brothers stock at 40, which Mr. du Pont "covered" later in the month at 50.

Mr. du Pont denied government charges of a prior illegal agreement with Mr. Raskob to repurchase the securities. The Government contends that the "short" sale was a fictitious paper transaction "rigged up" to balance off accounts in its claim of a deficiency tax of $617,316 from Mr. du Pont and $1,026,340 from Mr. Raskob.

Describing how he guaranteed accounts of employees and friends in Wilmington, Del., Mr. du Pont testified under cross-examination that he had "advised them to buy Warner Brothers stock and I could not let them down."

Mr. du Pont estimated he put up $20,000,000 in an effort to halt the falling stock market of 1929, and that his cash balance at that time was "around $32,000,000." He did not disclose the result but, while off the stand, he told reporters his time was "worth very little now"—he doubted whether it was worth the Government's witness fee of $1.50 a day.

World Industrial Output Continues To Rise in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World industrial production continued to advance during March, according to a monthly review of foreign economic conditions just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The volume of output in March, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was higher in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Poland, Austria, Hungary, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, Australia, Canada, the United States, and in most of the Central and South American countries. A slight recession occurred in the Netherlands.

In Great Britain, according to the Conference Board's survey, the increase in armament contracts has exerted pressure on manufacturers. At the same time, lack of skilled labor, capacity, and raw materials, especially in the iron and steel industry, necessary to fill these orders continues to have a retarding influence on industrial expansion.

Business activity as a whole, however, rose to a record high level in March. Many branches of the consumers' goods industries, including the textile, footwear, automobile, and electrical equipment industries, were able to increase their output materially.

Reports from France indicate that some further improvement occurred in industrial output during March, due to gains in industries that have benefited primarily from the armament program. These industries, however, are now somewhat hampered by a scarcity of raw materials. Consumers' goods industries in France are currently reducing their activities because of their heavy accumulation of stocks of goods.

Although current figures are not available for Italy, it is reported that activity in most industries is at a relatively high level.

Steel Scrap Price Reduced $1 a Ton

NEW YORK (AP)—A reduction of $1 a ton in the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh is reported in a dispatch to Dow, Jones & Co.

The new quotations are $18.50 to $19, a decline of $5 from the peak touched early in March after scrap had risen to the highest in 12 years.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est).....800,000
Previous day.....1,185,320
1937 vol to date.....205,915,200
1936 vol to date.....232,304,533

Market Is Uneven; Farm Implements, Oils, Coppers Up

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Farm implements, oils, coppers and a few rails clung to moderate gains today as the rest of the stock market dropped.

Price swings in most sections of the market were erratic. Slight gains at the opening were extended, but as the session progressed, shares fell back to show net losses of fractions to a point or more. Late trading brought some improvement from the lows.

Trading was at the rate of about 850,000 shares for the day.

Wheat slipped for small losses after an early rise. Corn improved. Gains in cotton melted. The French franc and pound sterling were off. Bonds were steady.

Lower were U. S. Steel, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs, Montgomery Ward, American Tobacco "B," Western Union, Consolidated Edison, American Can, Westinghouse, Paramount and Procter & Gamble.

Gainers included Skelly Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, International Harvester, Case, Deere, Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific. Great Northern preferred, active and slightly higher in early trading, suffered from neglect later.

Tuesday's late upturn brought a fair demand for loans of Great Northern, Erie, Chesapeake Corp., Santa Fe and Southern Railway in today's bond market but gains narrowed later.

Dealings in Federals were light with a drift to lower levels. Treasuries had a few losses ranging up to 5-32ds while the Government guaranteed list was 7-32ds lower to 2-32ds higher.

A scattering of gains in the industrial and utility divisons touched Pure Oil 4¼s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, International Paper 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Foreign bonds were mixed with fractional ranges.

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Prices swung irresolutely in the curb market today.

Great Atlantic and Pacific was one of the heaviest losers late in the session, dropping nearly 6 points as holder showed nervousness over consequences of the Supreme Court's approval of the Louisiana chain store tax.

Gulf Oil lost more than a point and Aluminum Company was off about 2. Labor problems added to uncertainty over Aluminum's outlook. Advances were scored by Carrier Corp., Great Northern Paper and Technicolor, each up a point or more, and Creole Petroleum up a major fraction.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Prime silver	45c	45¼c	45¼c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

[illegible] days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	
[illegible] days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	
[illegible] days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	
[illegible] months	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅜	
[illegible] months	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝@ ⅝	⅝@ ⅝	⅝@ ⅝
Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20⅝d	20⅝d	20½d
Bar gold	140s 5½d	140s 5½d	139s 11½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Atlanta	2	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berlin	4½	Stockholm	2½
Bern	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.94⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0446½	.0447¾	$
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2284	.2286	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5498	$
Sweden—krona	.2549	.2550	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2485	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2208	.2209	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0	.0	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090¾	.0203
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'slo—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	$
Finland—finm'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0426
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1899
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3040	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3733	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5519	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3073	.3067	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2990	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on May 17: Receipts, $20,308,344.87; expenditures, $57,601,805.72; balance, $1,702,171,150.63; customs receipts for the month, $27,291,712.71. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,301,275,427.22; expenditures, $6,610,420,946.12, including $2,500,506,319.90 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,309,145,518.90; gross debt, $35,094,856,799.80, a decrease of $1,308,194.86 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,901,390,585.75, including $670,079,499.28 of inactive gold.

Exchange May Close May 29

NEW YORK—A petition is being circulated by members to close the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday, May 29,

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	47	Abbott Lab (1.60a)		46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅞
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	75	74	74	M'y 18
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	30	30	M'y 18
4⅛	2¾	Advance Rume	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 18
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	12	69¼	68½	68½	+ ¾
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	M'y 18
153¾	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	121⅞	121⅛	121⅛	
5⅝	3½	Allegheny	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	47⅛	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	39⅛	Alleg pr pf	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'y 18
45⅝	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
27⅞	19½	Allen Indust (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	224½	224	224	
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	7	27	26¾	27	+1
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	19	16	15½	16	+ ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg(½g)	28	61½	61	61¾	+1¼
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	38	38	38	+ ½
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	8	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	93	92¾	92¾	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¾
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	5	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	6	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	10	96¼	95¾	95¾	—1¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155¾	155⅛	155⅛	
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	5	54½	54	54	+1
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	M'y 13
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	89	88⅜	88½	—1
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	132⅛	132⅛	132⅛	—4⅞
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102	102	102	+1
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	7	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	9	26⅞	26½	26½	M'y 18
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 18
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	38	Am & F P $6 pf	6	38⅛	38	38	M'y 17
68⅞	45¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	45	45	45	— ¼
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 14
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	34	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
87⅛	54⅞	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	9	54	53	53⅛	—2⅞
72½	46	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	13	47¼	43¾	44½	—3½
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	22	21¼	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	28	33¾	33	33⅜	
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	28	28	28	
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	30	84½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	M'y 18
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y 13
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	52	53½	52¼	53½	+ ⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	4	20½	20⅛	20½	
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	46	46	46	
143¾	138¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ⅛
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	8	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	163½	163	163½	+ ½
99	74¼	Am Tob (6)	7	75	74⅜	74⅜	+ ¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	12	75¼	74⅛	74⅞	— ⅝
150½	128⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131	+1
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	18	14⅞	14¼	14½	
29½	6¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	26	17¾	16¾	17	— ⅝
107	96¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	M'y 17
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	60	59¾	60	M'y 18
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	3	57	54	54	—3¼
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	82	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	1	81½	81½	81½	—3¼
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 18
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	32	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	89	89	89	— ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	1	61	61	61	— ⅛
16¼	12	Arnold Const (.8g)	2	12	12	12	M'y 18
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	16½	16½	16½	
101	93	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	*1	93	93	93	M'y 14
126	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	+ ⅛
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	73	88¾	86½	87	—2
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	3	100	99¼	100	+1
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	5	48½	47½	47½	— ½
29	20	Atl G & W In	2	20	20	20	M'y 18
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	— ¾
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	8	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
116½	109⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	—1⅞
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
74	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	4	70	70	70	
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	2	25	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	20	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	16	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
120	86⅔	Baldwin Loc pf	1	93	93	93	+ ½
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	93	93	93	—6½
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	49	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
47⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	37	37	37	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	39	39	39	
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (1¼g)	8	30⅞	30⅜	30½	
32	24½	Barker Bros	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 17
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	21	26½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)		14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
28¾	22¼	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 14
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 18
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	*7	20	19¾	19¾	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	10	20½	20½	20½	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	M'y 18
105½	73	Beth Stl (4g)	49	80¾	79⅝	79⅝	— ¼
20	13½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y 18
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	116	116	116	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	M'y 15
38	27½	Black & Deck (⅛g)	2	28⅜	27½	28⅜	M'y 18
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	4	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	8	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ¾
48¼	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42	42	42	
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
43⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner	49	44¼	43⅞	44	— ⅛
15¾	8½	Boston & Me	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3	2⅛	Botany C M A		2¼	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 18
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	13	16	15⅞	16	
57⅜	41¼	Briggs Mfg (1.2g)	11	43	42	42	—1½
53½	43⅛	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	11	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
32½	17½	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	18½	18	18½	+ ½
53	27⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	28	28½	25⅞	25⅞	—3
52¾	31	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	6	79	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y 17
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	18	17¾	17¾	
25¼	15⅞	Buc'eye-Erie	9	16⅜	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
14½	8⅜	Budd Mfg	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	71	71	71	M'y 14
13	8	Budd Wheel	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (1¼g)	4	33½	33	33	+ ¾
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	53¼	52½	53¼	M'y 18
35⅝	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	3	26¼	26	26¼	— ¼
11¾	7	Bush Term	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅜
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	6	14	14	14	+ ⅛
36½	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	29⅜	29¼	29¼	M'y 18
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	1	5⅛	5	5	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	7	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28	28	28	— ½

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	38	37⅞	38	+ ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	17	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	64	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	2	27½	26¾	26¾	— ½
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	7	28¾	28	28	+ ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	25	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
61⅜	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y 17
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	5	15	15	15	+ ½
9⅜	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
120	88½	Baldwin Loc asd	3	161	157¼	161	+6
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	90¼	89	90¼	+1¼
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	82	39½	38¼	39¼	+ ½
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113	113	113	— ½
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	M'y 18
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	32	31½	31½	+ ⅜
7⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	8	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	M'y 18
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	63	62½	62½	+ ¼
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	14	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
60⅛	33½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	3	57	57	57	+1½
48	21	Checker Cab	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ½
.00	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95½	95½	95½	M'y 17
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	1	78	78	78	— ½
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	15¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	12	Chi Gt West pf		12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
3	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 14
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	14	5⅛	4⅞	5	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	7	26	25	25½	+ ⅞
70½	55⅞	Chi Pneu T pf (7a)	2	59	58	59	+2
3⅜	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	17	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf		7	7	7	+ ¼
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)		19	18¾	19	M'y 18
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y 18
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	4	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	73	111⅜	109¼	110⅛	—1
213⅜	187⅛	City Ice & F (2)	4	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7	City Stores	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	37	36	37	+1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	10	41½	41	41	+ ¾
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¾
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	9	150	149	150	M'y 18
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (1½)	25	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 18
62¾	51⅞	Coll & Aik (2a)	5	54¼	53	53	— ¾
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	33	33	33	M'y 18
20⅞	11½	Colum G&E (.20g)	91	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
108	93	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	93	93	93	M'y 18
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y 18
126¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	114	111	113	M'y 18
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	60⅜	59½	60¾	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105	104¼	104⅜	M'y 17
88¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	65	64½	64½	+ ½
120	104	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	— ½
21¼	14¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	22	15	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
	23⅜	Comwith & Sou	424	2⅜	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	50	49	49	—2½
75⅝	50	Conde Nast	2	15	15	15	M'y 18
19½	13¼	Congoleum-N (2)	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
45½	36⅞	Congress Cig	1	15	15	15	M'y 14
13¼	15	Consol Cigar	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	11½	Con Coal	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	Con Edis (1g)	36	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
49⅞	34	Con Edis pf (5)	3	103½	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
108	103	Con Film	5	3½	3	3	
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 18
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 18
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	38	15½	14⅞	14⅞	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	2	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	18	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
87¾	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	15	31⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
37¾	21¾	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Issues Lower—Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb Stronger

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Clip Wool Forces Prices Down Past Week

Weekly Wool Review

Prices of wools are dropping before the persistent hammering of increased weights of new clip wools on the market and a particularly slow demand from mills.

Business in wools is so meager that there is hardly enough to establish market prices. But the nominal quotations in the trade are at levels at which holders are willing to sell their wools. Mill buyers, however, are out of the market as a rule.

Overseas Markets Quiet

But of the easier trend of values there is no doubt. This applies particularly to the bright wools section of the West. Overseas markets are inclined to be slow and easier, with primary markets fairly well sold out and offerings very limited.

Dealers are not bidding for wool in the growing sections of the West, and prices there are dropping off. Spot imported wools are finding only a scattered demand and for small lots, yet holders are fairly firm in their price ideas.

With a steadily increasing flow of new clip wool to the market, mostly bought months ago on contract, the importation of wools is expected to let up substantially in the near future. The Sawokla came in from Australia May 9 with 17,000 bales of wool, of which more than 2,000,000 pounds of fine clothing wools was entered at the dock and rushed out to mills without going into bonded warehouse first.

Wool imports at Boston last week amounted to 3,943,214 pounds all told. The weekly figure at Boston has been running close to 3,000,000 pounds thus far this year. Boston wool imports since July 1, 1936—start of the federal fiscal year—totaled 140,158,978 pounds up to May 15, against 96,412,707 pounds for the same period the previous year.

Eyes on Goods Trade

Well posted observers forecast that the first turn for more activity in wools will come from the goods end, especially the openings of tropical worsted goods. The mills have a backlog of something like 67,000,000 yards of unfilled orders.

In contrast to easier trends in wool prices, the market for mohair is very steady. Prices are nominally firm around 70@75c for good original bag Texas adult spring mohair.

Hog Prices Return To Eight-Year High

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—A record-breaking upturn in hog prices in the last 10 days that has restored the $12 per hundredweight top and lifted the market to its highest spring level in eight years may not yet have fully reflected unusual conditions in the trade, livestock experts say.

Some observers were inclined to believe higher prices are yet to come, depending, they said, upon whether the current advance stimulates marketing. There is also the possibility, they said, that decreased consumption of pork may exert a pressure on the live market.

The sharpest hog market upturn since January, 1936, when the Supreme Court invalidated the AAA processing taxes including the $2.25 per hundredweight tax on hogs, occurred today. Hogs skyrocketed 35 to 50 cents and the $12 top returned for the first time since early last August.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Crane Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 15	June 1
Hotels Statler Co Inc 7% pf	$3.50	..	May 11	Apr. 29
do 6% pf	75c	..	May 11	Apr. 29
Peoples Water & Gas Co $6 pf	$1.50	..	June 1	May 14
United Dairies, Ltd, 6½% 1st pf	$1	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Increased				
Calumet & Hecla Cons Copper	50c	..	June 16	May 31
Hawaiian Sumatra P Co Ltd	50c	..	June 1	May 21
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt, Ltd	75c	..	June 28	May 28
Milnor, Inc.	30c	..	May 20	May 20
Peninsular Met P	30c	..	June 12	May 28
Safety Car H&L	$2.50	..	July 1	June 15
United Verde E M	$1	..	June 30	June 4
Irregular				
Pittsburgh Br pf	50c	..	June 10	May 25
Initial				
Pittsburgh Coke & Ir Co. $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
Schiff Co new	50c	..	June 15	May 31
Interim				
Catelli Food Products, Ltd	25c	..	May 31	May 21
do new 5% pf	38c	S	May 31	May 21
Extra				
Monarch Mach T	15c	..	June 1	May 25
Oneida, Ltd 7% pfc pf	61¼c	..	June 15	May 29
Special				
Dow Chemical Co	50c	..	May 28	May 24
Stand Wholesale P&A Wks	60c	.....		May 20
Regular				
American Box Board Co., 7% pf	17½c	Q	June 1	May 17
American Surety Co	$1.25	..	July 1	June 12
California Ink	62½c	Q	July 1	June 21
Chesapeake Cory	75c	Q	July 1	June 8
Christiana Securities Co	$38.50	..	June 16	May 27
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 18
Continental Steel Corp	25c	Q	July 1	June 15
do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Cutler-Hammer	50c	..	June 15	June 4
El Paso Nat Gas	40c	Q	July 1	June 18
Detroit Paper Prod	6¼c	..	June 10	May 31
Driver-Harris Co. pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Feltman & Curme Shoe Stores pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 1
Gas Securities Co	1¾%	M	June 1	May 15
do 6% pf	50c	M	June 1	May 15
Godman (H. C.) Co. 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 26
Goodall Securities Corp	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	20c	M	June 30	June 25
Honomu Sugar Co	10c	M	June 10	June 5
Lord & Taylor Co	$2.50	Q	July 1	June 17
Magnin (I.) & Co	25c	Q	June 15	May 29
Missouri Util Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 21
Monarch Mch Tool	25c	Q	June 1	May 25
Natl Sug Ref'g Co	50c	Q	July 1	June 1
Newmont Mining	75c	..	June 15	May 29
Ohio Leather Co	25c	..		May 18
do 1st pf	$2	..		May 18
do 2d pf	$1.75	..		May 18
Oneida, Ltd	25c	Q	June 15	May 29
do 7% ptc pf	43¾c	Q	June 15	May 29
Pacific Mills	50c	..	June 10	May 29
Philadelphia Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 1
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 1
Pittsburgh, Y'gstown & Ashtabula Ry 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Pub Sv Cp of N J	65c	Q	June 30	June 1
do 8% pf	$2	Q	June 30	June 1
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 1
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 1
do 6% pf	50c	M	June 30	June 1
Schiff C 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	May 31
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 31
Sutherland Paper	40c	Q	June 30	June 19
Tecumseh Prod	12½c	Q	June 25	June 5
Texas-New Mexi Util Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 21

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
300 4¼s 47-52	115.8	115.4	115.4
3000 4s 44-54	110.30	110.30	110.30
400 3¾s 46-56	109.5	109.5	109.5
100 3¾s 43-47	106.12	106.12	106.12
500 3¼s 41	106.12	106.12	106.12
1000 3¼s 44-46	105.30	105.30	105.30
100 3¼s 46-49	104.8	104.8	104.8
1500 3¼s 49-52	104.1	104.1	104.1
500 3s 46-48	103.24	103.24	103.24
4800 3s 51-55	102.13	102.10	102.13
1500 2¾s 55-60	100.13	100.11	100.12
6300 2¾s 45-47	102.6	102.4	102.4
5800 2¾s 48-51	100.12	100.8	100.9
2600 2¾s 51-54	99.14	99.12	99.12
3500 2¾s 56-59	99.13	99.11	99.11
6400 2½s 49-53	97.15	97.11	97.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

200 3s 47	102.21	102.21	102.21
200 3s 49	101.30	101.27	101.30
1100 3¼s 64	101.18	102.16	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

1300 3s A52	101.20	101.17	101.20
2200 2¾s 49	100.1	99.30	99.30
300 2¼s 42-44	99.13	99.13	99.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¾	100	100
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Alleghany 5s '49	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62	61¾	62
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	78	77½	78
3 Am IG Ch 5½s '49	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113
22 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97¾	97¼	97½
4 Am T&T cv 4½s '39'	105½	105½	105½
9 Am T&T 2¼s '61	98¼	98	98¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	104	104	104
31 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	104¾
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	98
1 Arm 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
10 Armstrong C 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	110
10 AT&SF 4s adj '95	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105½	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SFRky M 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Atl &Birm 4s '33	32	32	32
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Atl &Dan 1st 4s '48	51¾	50¾	51
11 Atl Refin 5s '37	100 11-32	100	11-32
13 B&O rfg 6s 95	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	85	85	85
5 B&O 5s '96 F	83¾	83½	83¾
35 B&O cv 4½s '60	77	76⅜	76⅜
6 B&O&PLE&WV '41	104	103½	104
6 B&O SW '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	123⅝	123½	123⅝
3 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 66	95¾	95½	95¾
15 Boston & Me 5s 67	83¾	83⅛	83¾
7 Bost&Me 4s A-J161	79¼	79	79
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	84	84	84
6 Bos&NY Air L 4s 55	24	24	24
1 Bkly City RR 5s 41	90	90	90
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	93	92½	92¾
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113½	113½	113½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	97¼	97	97½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
5 Buf R&P 4½s 57	86¾	86½	86¾
3 Bur C R & No 5s 34	22	21	21
8 Bur C R & No 5s 34 ct	21	21	21
1 Bush Term 5s 55	59½	59½	59½
16 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	115¼	115⅛	115¼
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	117	117	117
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	124	124	124
3 Can Pac 5s '44	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
11 Can Pac 4s perp	93¼	93	93¼
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	103	102½	102½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	19⅜	19¼	19¼
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	29	28½	29
6 Cen Ill E & C 5s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	99	99	99
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
10 Cen R R N J 5s '87	63½	63¼	63½
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	57	57	57
1 ChampionP&F4¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
54 Ches Corp 5s '44	112	111¼	112
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
13 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	116¾	116⅝	116¾
1 C&O 4½s2'77	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
27 C&O 4s III '49	110	110	110
2 C&O 3½s Ill '49	106½	106½	106½
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38	37	37
48 Chic Gt West 4s '59	44½	43¾	44
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	30	30	30
46 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29½	28¾	29⅜
51 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¾	9½	9⅝
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	27½	27½	27½
2 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	43	43	43
29 Chi & NW cv 4¾ss '49	18½	17¾	17¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	26½	26⅛	26½
10 Chi & NW4½s2037C	26⅝	26½	26½
19 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	19⅝	19⅛	18½
9 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11½	11½	11½
8 C R I & P 4s '88	35⅞	35½	35½
39 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21½	21¼	21½
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	17½	17½	17½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108¾	108¼	108¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	103⅝	104
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¾	103¼	103½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103	103	103
1 CnUnTerm 5s '57C	107½	107½	107½
7 CCC & StL 5s '63D	105½	105	13-32
12 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94	93¾	93¾
1 CCC & StL 6s '41C	103½	103½	103½
2 CCC&StLWhWv4s '40	101	101	101
9 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111	110	111
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105¾	105½	105½
13 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102	101½	101½
2 Col F & I 5s '43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
18 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98½	98½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅛	105	105⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	102¾	102¾
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
45 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	100¾	101¼
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅞	101½	101⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99½	88⅜	99⅜
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	91	91
2 Del P & L 4¼s '69	102	102	102
10 D & R G 4s '36	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
15 D & R G West 5s '55	16⅛	16	16
13 D & R G W 5s"55Asd.	15¾	15	15
2 D & R G West 5s '78	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅞	108¾	108¾
5 ElPasoNatGas 4¾s'46	143	143	143
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	79⅜	78⅞	79¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	78⅞	78½	78½
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜
4 FairbanksMorse4s'56	102	102	102
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13	13	13
26 Fla SE Cst '74	13¼	13	13
12 Gen MotAccept3s '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 GenMoAccept 3¼s'51	100¼	100¼	100
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
7 Goodrich 6s '47	105	104⅜	104⅝
3 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104⅞	104½	104⅞
41 Gt Nor 5s '73	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	112	112	112
153 Gt Nor 4s '46G	140¼	138¾	139½
49 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110¼	109½	110
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
11 G Bay & W deb B	111¾	111¼	111¾
11 Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
4 Hi Walker 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '34	89	89	89
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45⅞	45¾	45¾
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30	29⅞	29⅞
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	73¼	73	73¼
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	86	86	86
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 IC&CSLANO 5s '63A	82¾	82¼	82¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅛	104	104⅛
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Interb RT rfg 5s '66	73½	73½	73½
15 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97	96¾	96¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	12½	12½	12½
8 Int G Nor 1st 6s '52	35	34¾	35
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73	72¾	73
9 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	97¾	98½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	101⅛	101	101
30 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80	80	80
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	65	64¼	65
14 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68	69
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 JamesF&Clre 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 JonesL&Sti4½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	50	50	50
10 K C South 3s '50	86½	86⅜	86½
2 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Keith B F 6s '46	99	99	99
6 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
11 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59½	59½	59½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	92½	92½	92½
8 L S & M S 3½s '97	101	101	101
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31½	31½	31½
3 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	36½	36½	36½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	97	97	97
1 Lehigs Val 5s 2003	72¼	72¼	72¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	63½	63½	63½
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	59½	58¾	59⅛
7 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
2 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102¼	102	102¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
1 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	93	93	93
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91½	91½
2 Marion StShov6s'47	92	92	92
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103⅜	103½	103½
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 MidEIRy&L 5s '61 B	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
6 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	36	35½	35½
2 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	16	16	16
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24¼	24¼	24¼
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	67	67	67
9 Mo Pac 5½s '49	14⅞	14½	14½
25 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41¾	41½	41¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	39	39	39
4 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	41¾	41¼	41¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	39	39	39
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19½	19	19
6 MoPac 5s '81 I	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
16 MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	88½	88½	88½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	104	104	104
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	104	104
10 NtRyMex 4½s 57asd	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
10 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	33¼	31½	33¼
9 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	106
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	118½	118½	118½
1 New Eng T&Ts'52	121	121	121
3 N O Pu Ss 5s'52A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	96	96	96
36 N Orl Term 4s '53	91½	91	91¼
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	55½	55	55½
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	52	51⅞	52
2 NYC cv 6s '44	104¼	104	104¼
96 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¾	97¼	97¼
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	88½	89
18 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96⅜	96⅝
105 NYC 3¼s '52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
27 NYC 3¼s '46	102	101½	101⅝
41 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89	88½	89
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96	96	96
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
2 NYChd&StL 5½s'74A	99½	99½	99½
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	87	86½	86⅝
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
30 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59	59	59
17 NY Edis 3½s '65	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
19 NY Edis 3¾s '66	100⅛	98⅞	100⅛
1 NY GG El H&P 5s '48	122	122	122
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	44⅜	44½	44⅜
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
14 NYNH&H 4½s '67	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	25	24⅞	24⅞
2 NY O & W gen 4½'55	155¾	154¾	155¼
1 NY Steam 6s '47	107	107	107
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 ct	91¼	91	91¼
47 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	16½	15⅝	15⅞
10 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	28	28	28
12 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29½	29½	29½
6 Norf & W 4s '96	115¼	115¼	115¼
9 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103⅞	104
2 Nor Rm Ed 5s '69C	102⅝	102½	102⅝
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111	111
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	102½	102½	102½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	102½	102½	102½
1 Nor Pac 4s '07	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Uor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73¼	73¼
9 Ohio Ed 4s2'65	105⅛	105	105
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Otis Stl 4s '62	88½	88¼	88½
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	92¼	92¼	97¾
11 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	102⅜	102½	102⅝
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	105½	105⅝
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12 Park Lex 6½s53ct	47¼	46½	47½
20 Pen Ok&Det 4½s '77	105½	105	105
80 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101¼	101	101¼
8 Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
20 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅜	117¼	117⅜
77 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅞	109¾	109¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106½	106½	106½
12 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106¾	106½	106¾
35 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102	101⅝	101¾
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98½	98¼	98½
84 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109¾	109½	109½
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	106	105½	105½
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	78⅞	78	78⅝
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Studebaker cv '45	119	119	119
2 Swift & Co 3s¾ '50	107	107	107
1 Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	106	106	106
12 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	103	103
81 Third Ave aj 5s '60	28	25	25½
10 Third Ave 4s '60	57⅞	56½	56⅞
35 Tde Water As 3½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	103½	103½	103½
4 Un EltL&P 5½s'54	103	103	103
16 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	110	110	110
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105	105	105
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	97	96½	96½
2 UnRys StL 4s '34	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 U S Rub 5½s '47	107	106⅞	106⅞
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97	97	97
21 Utah P & L 5s '44	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Util P & L 5½s '47	50	50	50
14 Util P & L 5s '59	49¾	49½	49½
2 Vanadium 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
3 VerCPac4½s adj '34	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	23½	23½	23½
2 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107¼	107¼	107¼
85 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104⅛	104	104
1 Va&SW cn 5s '58	97	97	97
31 Wabash 1st 5s '39	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
25 Wabash 5s '76 B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Walwrth 4s 55	80½	80½	80½
6 Warner Bros 6s 39	95	95	95
4 Warner Quini 6s 39	45½	45⅜	45½
5 West Md 5½s 77A	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 West Md 4s 52	103¾	103½	103½
8 West Pac 5s

Lovell Dean's Home Run Wins For Athletics

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another Dean is making his way in big league baseball. First it was Dizzy, of the National League's Cardinal family. Then along came Paul to help Diz keep the Dean name on the sports pages. Now the Athletics, of the American League, have a former collegian starring in their infield, and it just happens that his name is also Dean.

Connie Mack's youngster, of course, is in no way connected with Dizzy and Paul, except that they all play baseball for a living. But there is a suspicion that Alfred Lovell Dean, one of Shibe Park's favorite sons, will be breaking down American League fences long after the more famous Cardinal brothers have retired from active mound duty.

"Chubby," as the A's call him, is a first baseman by trade. Mack picked him off the campus of Duke University in Durham, N. C., which is coached by Connie's old-time pitching ace, Jack Coombs. Dean had previously attended Oak Ridge Military Academy, the small North Carolina school that turned out such diamond stars as Rick and Wes Ferrell, and Ray Hayworth.

Pitched At Duke

According to his agreement with the Athletics, Chubby was to join the big leagues after graduation from Duke, but the young fellow couldn't wait and reported to Mack at the end of the first semester of his sophomore year. As a freshman, Dean pitched and played the outfield, winning five games and hitting .450.

Last season Dean played in 111 American League games, collecting two hits under the 100 level. His average was .287.

After Connie Mack had watched Chubby in action early last year, he said: "Lovell Dean is my first baseman now and he'll be at first when I get my regular team—when I've finished rebuilding and have assembled a team that will figure in the pennant race. He came to us as a pitcher and outfielder, but the minute I saw him I knew he was a first baseman. The chap is a student of baseball. You don't find many of those any more. He studies closely, asks questions and learns quickly."

Until Dean clinched first base last season, Mack used him often in pinch-hitting roles. Chubby went to bat 36 times and produced 15 hits in emergency roles, which averages .417. He drove in 11 runs. With the exception of Cleveland's Billy Sullivan, who went to bat only 11 times, Dean led all American League pinch batsmen. Six of his 15 hits were doubles.

Dean's Homer Decides

Young Dean is another outstanding reason why the Athletics are at the top of the league standing. Yesterday the Mackmen were having a close struggle with the Tigers and it was the former Duke star who provided the deciding blow. In the eighth inning, with the Bengals leading by 7 to 5, Dean drove one of Eldon Auker's pitches over the right field wall with Peters and Moses on base. Chubby had hit a pair of singles earlier in the contest. As the second-place Yankees also won, beating the White Sox by 4 to 0, Dean's homer was important. It was Philadelphia's fourth straight triumph over Detroit.

Washington climbed out of the American League cellar into sixth place, scoring over the Browns, 7 to 6. Cleveland, in third position, kept pace with the A's and Yanks by defeating the Red Sox, 7 to 4.

The Pirates maintained their 3½-game lead in the National League flag race yesterday, Cy Blanton beating the Phillies, 2 to 1. The setback dropped the Phils to the bottom of the standing. At St. Louis, the Cardinals beat the Giants, 4 to 3, with Lon Warneke pitching.

Packers Sign Daniell

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 19 (AP)—Averill Daniell, 215-pound University of Pittsburgh tackle, has signed a contract for 1397 with the Green Bay Packers, national professional football champions, Coach E. L. Lambeau announced yesterday. Daniell will report here Aug. 14.

Pacific Coast League

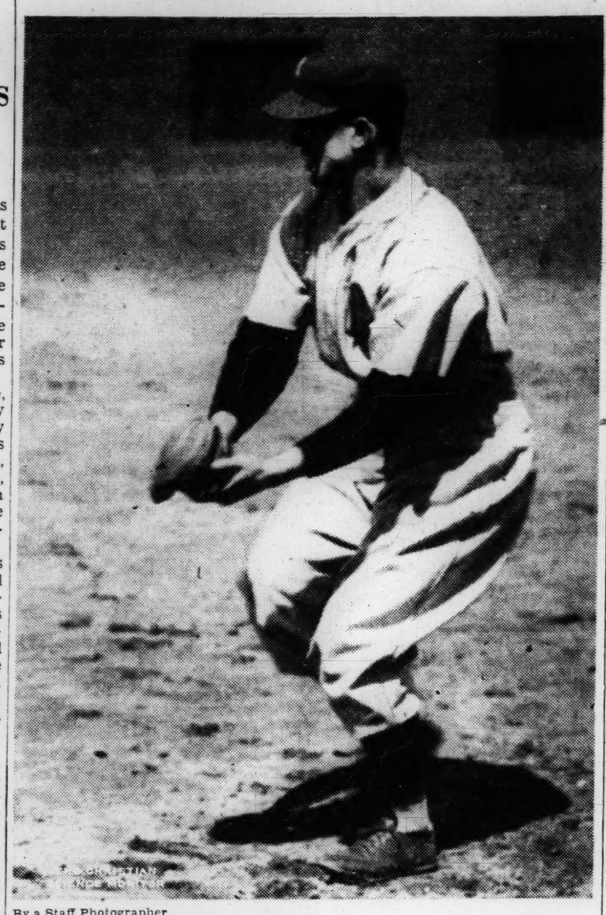
Results May 18

Missions 9, Oakland 1.
San Diego 7, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 6, Portland 0.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 2.

College Track Result

Wesleyan 77½, Conn. State 57½.

A Dean From Duke



By a Staff Photographer

Lovell "Chubby" Dean

This Former Collegian, Who Learned His Early Baseball Under Jack Coombs at Duke University, Is One of the Reasons Why Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics Are at the Top of the American League Standing. The Young First Baseman Hit a Home Run Yesterday With Two Mates on Base, Beating the Tigers, 8 to 7

Panthers Will Have Another Strong Eleven

PITTSBURGH, May 19 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Golden Panthers are preening in the springtime for another mighty football drive next fall.

The 1937 edition of Dr. John Sutherland's football array will vary in only three places from the 1937 powerhouse which swept through Washington in the Rose Bowl classic.

Six weeks of spring practice for 60 husky young Panthers indicated that:

1. No sophomore will make the first eleven this fall.

2. Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, halfback sensation as a sophomore, will be an all-America threat.

3. There will be powerful replacements for the three vacancies left by the graduation of All-America Tackle Averell Daniell; Capt. Bill Glassford at guard and Halfback Bobby Larue.

George Delich, of Gary, Ind., probably will replace Daniell; Walter Raskowski, of New Castle, Penna., has the inside track on Glassford's guard post, and Harold Stebbins, of Williamsport, Penna., may fill the shoes of the senational Larue. Delich is a senior and the others juniors. Each started in one or more games last year.

The backfield probably will comprise Stebbins and Goldberg at the halfback posts, Johnny Michelosen, of Ambridge, Penna., at quarter, and Frank Patrick of East Chicago, Ill., at fullback. Stebbins tips the scales at around 185; Goldberg and Michelosen each register around 180, and Patrick weighs 190.

One senior who seems to have come into his own is Don Hensley, 195-pound center from Huntington, W. Va., who showed signs of being ready to hold down the job alone after sharing pivot duties for two seasons.

Bill Daddio, whose great performance at end gained him wide attention last year, will pair with Fabian Hoffman, a 1936 regular, at the ends. Other regulars returning are Anthony Matisi, tackle; Dante Dalle Tezze, guard; Quarterback Michelosen and Fullback Patrick.

Dr. Sutherland is starting his 14th year as head coach at Pitt with a record of never having lost two consecutive games and never more than two in any season since 1924.

Walter Hagen Only Big Name Not in P. G. A.

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—All of the "big names" of professional golf except Walter Hagen will be on hand next Monday for the annual P. G. A. championship at the Pittsburgh Field Club.

"The Haig," named non-playing captain of this year's United States Ryder Cup team, will miss both the pro tourney, which he has won five times, and the United States open next month at Birmingham, Mich. He has been playing in Australia and will join his team in England for the matches with the British June 29 and 30.

The two national champions of 1936 top the 116-man field. One is Denny Shute, modest, quiet-spoken veteran from Massachusetts, who won the P. G. A. at Pinehurst last November. The other is Tony Manero, the crisp-hitting New Yorkborn campaigner who, since he took the open title at Baltusrol last June, also has moved his bag of clubs to Massachusetts.

Though the 64 low scores in the two-day, 36-hole qualifying round will be eligible for the match play starting on Wednesday, actually only 63 positions will be available. Shute is competing in the preliminary test merely because he has a chance at the Alex Smith Memorial Trophy which goes to the low man, and, as defending champion, is automatically eligible for the man-to-man combat.

Besides Shute, the winners of seven of the eight previous P. G. A. tourneys will be on hand. Tops on the list is Gene Sarazen, who won in 1922, 1923 and 1933; Johnny Revolta, winner in 1935; Paul Runyan, 1934; Olin Dutra, 1932; Tommy Armour, 1930; and Leo Diegel, 1928 and 1929. The only winner since 1928 who will not compete is Tom Creavy, who beat Shute for the title in 1931 at Providence, R. I.

Of the former champions only Armour, who is ineligible, as he was born in Scotland, and Diegel do not figure in this year's American Ryder Cup picture. Shute, Sarazen and Revolta already have been chosen for the team, together with Henry Picard, Tony Manero and Horton Smith, also P. G. A. contenders.

Runyan and Dutra have to fight for four vacancies with 11 of the best home-bred pros in the country. Only one of this latter group, Ray Mangrum, did not qualify to compete at Pittsburgh. The others are Jimmy Hines, Ed Dudley, Ky Laffoon, Dick Metz, Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Craig Wood, Vic Ghezzi and Harold (Jug) McSpaden.

The 36-hole P. G. A. qualifying play is the first part of the Ryder Cup elimination. The four to go abroad will be chosen on the basis of low average scores in this and the 72 holes of the United States open at Birmingham, Mich., June 10 to 12.

Reds Release Three

CINCINNATI, May 19 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced today the release to Syracuse, N. Y., subject to 24-hour recall, of Infielder Frank McCormick, Outfielder Joe Dwyer and Pitcher Jake Mooty. General Manager Warren C. Giles said the team thus was pared to the 23-player limit permitted by major league rules. The three will report to the international loop club immediately.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	7	.632
New York	13	9	.591
Cleveland	10	8	.556
Detroit	11	11	.500
Boston	9	10	.474
Washington	10	13	.435
Chicago	9	12	.429
St. Louis	8	12	.400

Results May 18

Philadelphia 8, Detroit 7.
Washington 7, St. Louis 6.
New York 4, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 7, Boston 4.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 7, Boston 3.
Boston C. 10, Lowell T. S. 0.
Colby 5, Bowdoin 2.
Colgate 18, Adrian 3.
Holy Cross 7, Dartmouth 3.
L. I. U. 4, Manhattan 3.
Providence 9, Springfield 0.
St. Michael's 4, Vermont 3.
Temple 7, Villanova 1.
St. John's 3, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Williams 8, Wesleyan 8.

And Talking of . . . Motoring

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Road-Racing in London!

LONDON—A road race for automobiles in a congested London suburb would seem to be about as perilous as anything you could devise. But we have had just such a thing provided for our entertainment this summer. And there are more to come. Excellent fun it was, too, with glittering tons of power roaring a protest against the control of steely wrists and 50,000 spectators gasping with excitement as seven or eight cars at a time went twisting and turning round a two-mile circuit at an average speed of more than 50 miles an hour.

No, this was not a monstrous disregard of the laws of England, which expressly forbid motor racing on the public highway. It was merely the opening meet on a private macadam road that has been constructed in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. Alas! the "dear old Palace" is no more. The weird glass building on the heights of Sydenham, a national possession known all over the world and held in particularly affectionate regard by South Londoners, was razed to the ground, almost in its entirety, by a fire on the night of Nov. 30 last year. And where the famous landmark glittered, visible for many miles around, there stands today a pitiful, gigantic scrap-heap of tangled wreckage which it will take the contractors who paid £50,000 for it several months to clear away.

Beautiful Setting

Sydenham was a green and rural district when Paxton's edifice was moved there from Hyde Park after the exhibition of 1851 and more than a hint of the natural beauties of the place was retained in the meadows, woodlands and lakes of the Crystal Palace grounds. I wonder that more people did not discover how beautiful that setting was. Now it is difficult to realize, for a ribbon of motor-road, 30 feet wide, dominates the whole scene, and aesthetic considerations have been sacrificed to the practical enterprise of providing British race-drivers with a circuit comparable to those found on the European Continent.

For the first contest on the new course, the promoters adopted a form of competition never before presented on a British automobile race-road. Departing from the precedent of deciding the issue by one single race, they grouped the competing cars into two heats and the first five home in each qualified to participate in the final. The distance in the heats was 40 miles, in the final 60 miles. So all the finishers in the deciding race for the coronation trophy covered 200 miles and the public saw 140 miles of driving, plus three starts, three finishes and three separate dramas.

Round We Go!

And mighty fine driving it was, a great deal of it. The regulations governing the Coronation Trophy race decreed that it was open to cars "fitted with an internal combustion engine not exceeding 1500 c.c. capacity," but, when you realize that some of the machines complying with this specification develop up to 180 miles per hour "on the brake," it can be appreciated that they take some handling on a course as tricky as the one in question.

To emphasize the point I will ask you to step into my car at the starting line and we will take a spin over the route. Taking care not to overdo the spin part of it at Big Tree Bend and not to go too far over the route, in the more literal sense, at Fisherman's Corner, in close propinquity to a charming little lake.

Passing the grandstand and going down stadium straight—incidentally passing the famous football field where a great many cup finals were fought out in prewar days—we swing to the right round Ramp Bend, under a bridge, and whizz up to an acute corner by the South Tower. Right again, and we are on a straight half-mile, along which it is feasible (for some people) to proceed at 130 miles or so per hour.

The next item, the Glade, is a sheltered descent, followed by turns that need careful negotiation—right, right, left (a hairpin corner) left and then down to Stadium Dip, where, in the second heat of the Coronation Trophy race, Esson Scott found himself in a wild, uncontrollable skid, swing across the the track, ran backward into a barrier, knocked it over and went down a steep slope. He was uninjured. Having coped with the Dip we find ourselves confronted by one further bend, at the conclusion of which is the start and finish line. That brings us back to the point where we set off, and where, though I forgot to mention it earlier, the roadway is 50 yards wide instead of 30, continuing that way for a couple of hundred yards to allow the drivers scope for tactics after they have been dispatched, all at once, in two rows of five.

Brilliant Driving

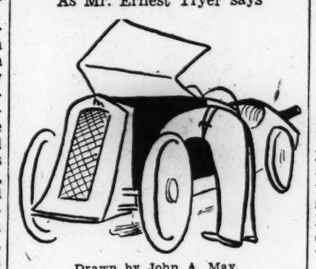
Our close inspection of the course enables us now to appraise with some accuracy the brilliant driving of the winner of the final, P. G. Fairfield—the mechanical precision with which he took the corners, his cleverly-timed acceleration. He was first man home in his heat, at an average speed of 52.63 m.p.h., but he boosted has pace up to 53.77 m.p.m. on the second run. In the process he established lap record after lap record—a feat which will have become very much harder (obviously) by the time the remaining fixtures for this season on the Crystal Palace circuit are decided on July 17 (The London Grand Prix) Aug. 14 (Crystal Palace Cup) and Oct. 9 (Imperial Trophy).

A. C. Dobson and P. N. Whitehead, who took second and third places, respectively, also drove with extreme skill. Like Fairfield, each was at the wheel of an E. R. A. machine. This type of automobile, entirely British in origin and production, was evolved by H. W. Cook and P. Berthon in 1933, as a challenge to foreign makes, and it has proved a great success. Another man in an E. R. A.—there were six altogether—was D. H. Scribbans, who distinguished himself in the first heat by a remarkable display of one-handed driving. The exhaust-pipe of his car had worked loose and he held it in place with the aid of a handkerchief.

The enjoyment of the vast concourse of spectators scattered at vantage points in many parts of the Palace grounds was greatly enhanced by the detailed observations of the announcer regarding the racing, the racers, and other matters that he deemed to be of interest.

Clearly the voice which emerged into the sunshine from the loudspeakers was that of a man who appreciated fully that,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says



Drawn by John A. May.

"Inside knowledge makes things go."

Northwestern Is Winner of Big Ten Golf Team Trophy

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Sid Richardson, 20-year-old sophomore from Creston, Iowa, brought Northwestern its first Big Ten golf championship yesterday when the Wildcats smashed Michigan's five-year lease on the team trophy.

Richardson finished his drive to the title with a comeback on the final nine holes, shooting a 35 after trailing John David of Purdue, at 54 holes, to compile a 72-hole total of 301 strokes. He started Monday with a 38-36—74, followed up with 35-39—74, and yesterday had rounds of 36-42—78 and 40-34—75.

Richardson's shooting gave Northwestern a big shove toward the team championship, its second since 1925, and Capt. Bill Kostelecky made it virtually certain by batting out two rounds of 75 yesterday to finish second to his younger teammate with 304 strokes.

David, Purdue's husky sophomore star, finished third with 306 strokes.

Northwestern put together a team total of 1244 strokes in acquiring a leg on the new Thomas E. Trueblood Trophy, given by Michigan's honorary golf coach. Michigan, winner of five straight individual and team crowns, landed in second place with a 1253 count.

Frame and Shayes Eliminated Early

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Donald Frame, former Harvard star, and his British partner, H. Shayes, were eliminated in the first round of doubles competition in the French hard court tennis championships today.

The Anglo-American pair lost to Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra of France, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2, in a match which rain had interrupted in the first set yesterday.

Vernon G. Kirby and Norman G. Farquharson, the South Africans, eliminated Roger Dessair of France and Gavriani of Italy, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, who announced yesterday he would not defend his singles championship, advanced in the doubles with Heinrich Henkel. The German pair defeated Raymond Rodel and Beni Berthet, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Jersey City Receives Football Franchise

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—John J. Schaefer, president of the American Professional Football League, said yesterday that Jersey City had been granted a franchise for the 1937 season.

The Jersey City Club, to be known as the Jersey Reds, will be owned by Judge William Handley and John Kenny.

Schaeffer said eight franchises now were definitely lined up, the other seven being Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, Pittsburgh, New York, Cincinnati and Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles club, he said, would make a trip east playing all seven rivals on the single swing around the circuit. The other clubs will visit Los Angeles individually, he said, late in the season. Some of the games at Los Angeles, Schaefer said, would be played in January.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	17	5	.773
St. Louis	14	9	.609
New York	12	12	.500
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Chicago	11	12	.478
Cincinnati	8	13	.381
Boston	8	13	.381
Philadelphia	9	15	.375

Results May 18

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Other games postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	15	7	.682
Toronto	15	10	.600
Buffalo	12	10	.545
Montreal	10	9	.526
Rochester	11	10	.524
Syracuse	10	11	.476
Jersey City	10	12	.455
Baltimore	4	18	.182

Results May 18

Buffalo 8, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 4, Newark 2.
Montreal 7, Jersey City 6.
Rochester 9, Syracuse 8.

American Association

	Won	Lost.	P.C.
Milwaukee	20	6	.769
Minneapolis	14	13	.519
Toledo	15	14	.517
St. Paul	11	13	.458
Kansas City	10	13	.435
Columbus	12	15	.444
Louisville	11	14	.440
Indianapolis	10	15	.400

Results May 18

All games postponed.

Peruvians Accept

LIMA, Peru, May 19 (AP)—The Peruvian Soccer Federation has accepted an invitation to send a Peruvian soccer team to compete in the Pan-American Exposition at Dallas, Texas, this summer.

Endeavour II And Ranger Are Being Rigged for Trials

BRISTOL, R. I., May 19 (AP)—Riggers went to work today to put in racing trim the two Class J yachts, Ranger and Endeavour II, which may meet this summer in races for the America's Cup, as they lay side by side at the Herreshoff Shipyard.

Endeavour II, potential British challenger owned by T. O. M. Sopwith, was being stripped of the abbreviated yawl rig under which she arrived here yesterday after a trans-Atlantic crossing. In its place will be stepped a lofty 165-foot mast to carry the Britisher's racing canvas.

Aboard Ranger preparations were being rushed to step another mast to replace one which Harold S. Vanderbilt's new yacht lost off Gloucester last week as she was being towed here from her builder's yard in Bath, Maine. Until a new aluminum mast, similar to that which snapped off in a northeast storm, is completed, several weeks hence, Ranger will use a spar left over from Vanderbilt's 1934 cup winner, Rainbow.

Also at a berth here was Rainbow, now owned by Chandler Hovey of Bostson, being fitted out for the trials which will select an American defender of the 86-year-old international trophy. The third United States candidate, the sloop Yankee, owned by Gerard B. Lambert, is already under sail at Newport, practicing daily for the summer's campaign.

Expected here shortly was a second British cutter, Endeavour I, unsuccessful challenger against Rainbow three summers back. Delayed by trouble with her towboat in leaving England, she is due in American waters soon to go through a trial series with the second racing Endeavour, the faster of the pair to be chosen by Sopwith to carry British colors in the international series which begins off Newport July 31.

Hamilton Says Thorpe Could Improve Decathlon Records

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 (AP)—Jim Thorpe, the great Indian, probably would have establisned decathlon records far above the present high records under modern training and coaching methods, Brutus Hamilton said today.

Hamilton, University of California track and field coach, is a former decathlon star. He coached the United States entry of Glenn Morris, Bob Clark and Jack Parker to a 1-2-3 finish in the 1936 Olympic Games. He also developed Jim Bausch, 1932 Olympic decathlon champion.

Hamilton regards Morris, who established a new record point-total for the athletic grind last year, as an outstanding all around performer but the Carlisle Indian, Thorpe, gets his bouquets as potentially the greatest athlete of all.

Thorpe won the decathlon title at the 1912 games. Hamilton points out that Thorpe probably trained only twice, and briefly for this event—before the tryouts and before the games. He added:

"It is foolish to say our present athletes are superior to Thorpe because they have made more points in the decathlon. Thorpe was a physical marvel. Our coaching technique and training methods have advanced to a far greater degree than our athletes in the last 25 years. Athletes of today train practically the year around. "I believe that Thorpe, training and competing under present-day conditions, would have set up records of almost unbelievable nature."

Long Term Contract Sought by Stewart

ST. LOUIS, May 19 (AP)—Bill Stewart, National League umpire and major league hockey official, said yesterday he was interested in the job as manager of the Chicago Black Hawks hockey club and expected a final decision to be made in Chicago next Monday.

"If the terms are right, and the club wants me, I'm willing," Stewart said. He said a one-year contract would not interest him. "It might take 10 years. One could not be put into competition next year."

College Tennis Results

Dartmouth 5, Cornell 4.
Tufts 9, Holy Cross 0.

College Golf Result

Brown 8, R. I. State 1.

Morris Forfeits Amateur Standing

HOLLYWOOD, May 19 (AP)—Glenn Morris, Olympic decathlon champion, has forfeited his amateur standing by signing a contract to act in Tarzan movies, a letter from Daniel J. Ferris, national secretary of the A. A. U., said today.

The Fort Collins (Colo.) athlete is under a five-year agreement with producer Sol Lesser that will pay him upward of $250,000.

Ferris wrote Morris that stories and pictures in New York newspapers indicated he would star as Tarzan and that such action made him a professional.

"I'm sorry that the A. A. U., which has been very nice to me, should see it this way," Morris commented. "But I have the future of my wife and myself to think about, and we can't live on my medals."

He said he telegraphed Ferris five weeks ago when he was about to take his first screen test, and asked if it would endanger his amateurism. Morris said Ferris replied in the negative.

Besides winning an Olympic title, Morris received the Sullivan award for 1936 highest honor that can be given an amateur athlete. Jess Owens, whose amateur status became a moot issue soon after the Berlin games last summer, was runner-up.

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MAN OF THE PEOPLE

Larger Television Pictures Made Practical by New Tube

News in Radio

A new small high definition cathode ray tube which creates pictures 18 by 24 inches square—a definite improvement over the book-sized pictures of the past—was recently demonstrated before the silver anniversary convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York.

Television picture size heretofore has been limited by the practical size to which cathode ray tubes could be constructed. The pictures are formed on the fluorescent screen on the butt of a cathode tube from an electron beam controlled by the elements of the tube itself. Larger tubes can be built, of course, but the reason for not doing this is the eventual practical question of whether the public ever could be expected to pay for such expensive tubes of perhaps unknown life.

But Dr. W. H. Zworykin, W. H. Painter and Dr. R. R. Law, television engineers of the Radio Corporation of America, reasoned that if smaller pictures of greater light intensity could be produced so they could be projected upon a screen and would be more comfortable to watch.

This is precisely what they have done. The pictures shown at the I. R. E. convention were 18 by 24 inches, but by increasing the distance of the screen from the lens it was possible to obtain pictures three by four feet good enough to be seen by an audience of several hundred.

The new tube, result of several years' research, is 18 inches long but much smaller in diameter at the larger end than the older type cathode ray tube. It utilizes a new "electron gun" which focuses the beam of electrons into a small though brilliant picture. Enlargement is obtained by passing the light through an optical system. The tube is hardly more than a laboratory device now due to the work now going forward of developing a fluorescent material which will withstand the terrific bombardment of the electrons forming the picture image.

The efforts of the C. B. C. to make its programs increasingly distinctive of Canada are boosting the popularity of these programs abroad, enlarging exchange arrangements and thus bringing the English-speaking people of the world in ever-closer relationship.

* * *

Canada Exchange Programs

Canada, through expansion of its radiocasting facilities, is taking increasing advantage of the "playground of the air" for the meeting of other people and the exchanging of recreation and education.

Since the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation assumed control of the national system last November the exchange of programs with the United States and Great Britain has become a regular practice. Exclusive of the programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation radiocast daily over the eastern Canadian network, the C. B. C. has carried seven important programs from that source.

In return the C. B. C. presented two programs to England as special features. In the same four months' period the C. B. C. released 150 programs to American networks and radiocast 179 exchange programs in Canada from the major American networks. There was also one program from the Honolulu Broadcasting Company.

The C. B. C. reports that the greatest amount of network broadcasting was devoted to musical programs, there having been 347 broadcasts of concert music and 113 programs of vocal recitals. Altogether there were 3356 programs of all kinds, occupying 1303 hours.

* * *

Debates by Proxy

Radio debating by means of recordings, an innovation in intercollegiate contests, was introduced recently in a debate between the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo., and Kansas State, Manhattan, Kan. One of the participating teams was at the local radiocasting station, while the other team sent its arguments recorded for transcription.

This type of debating originated from circumstances. Coach Harry Summers of Kansas State invited the Kirksville team to come to Manhattan and debate with his team, radiocasting the whole debate over the radio station there. Since the Kirksville debaters were busy they could not make the trip. However, Coach Clifton Cornwell of Kirksville wrote to Mr. Summers and told him they would do the next best thing to coming in person—record their speeches.

The Teachers College had a recording machine for its voice science classes. The debaters used this machine, recorded their speeches and sent them to the radiocasting station. Kansas State team, which had the affirmative side of the question, recorded one of its speakers, then the record of the first speaker on the negative side of the debate was played. Then, the second speaker on the affirmative side spoke, followed by the second negative-side recording. Afterward, the affirmative side was allowed a five-minute rejoinder.

In almost all of the radio debates of this kind it has been practical to have the recording team take the negative side of a debate. The affirmative team writes its speeches and sends them to the negative team. By comparison the negative team is able to write speeches that will offer effective arguments to the case used by the affirmative. The affirmative speeches are returned and that team cannot change its speeches in any way.

After the recording team has written its speeches, the speakers must practice their speeches a number of times until the coach feels that they have mastered them well enough to record them. The only requirements for debaters doing this type of work are correct pronunciation, clear enunciation, and some voice training.

The Teachers College at Kirksville has had four of these debates since they began, having had two with Iowa State and two with Kansas State. Others have been scheduled for the near future.

Tokyo's 'Go-Slow' Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The large number of Tokyo's 6,000,000 residents who depend on street cars and buses to carry them to and from work are distinctly gratified by the end of a four-day "go-slow" strike on the street-car and bus lines of the city which reduced transportation to a skeleton service and packed in the passengers like the traditional sardines. A real sit-down strike—American style—would be almost unthinkable in Japan. It would certainly end in a prolonged "sit-down," in jail, for its most active participants.

But even the humblest Oriental coolie laborers, when they feel too hard pressed or unfairly treated, have a weapon of class struggle in the shape of what the Scotch call "ca' canny." They simply slow down and do as little work as they dare.

This was the strategy which commended itself to Ichiro Kitada, Secretary of the Tokyo Traffic Workers' Union, and the other leaders of the recent strike. Knowing the summary ways of the police with "labor agitators" they prudently "went underground" for the duration of the strike, keeping, however, in close touch with the workers and emerging periodically for conferences with the municipal authorities in charge of the services, where they were apparently protected by an informal safe conduct.

20 Per Cent Increase Asked

The strike issue was joined when the workers demanded a flat 20 per cent increase in wages to compensate for the rise in the cost of living, which after proceeding slowly for several years, has been leaping ahead very noticeably during the last few months.

The municipal authorities professed that they could not offer more than a 6.2 per cent raise. The strike leaders then passed out instructions to conduct a "go-slow" strike, operating the buses and street cars as deliberately as possible, taking plenty of time off for meals, but avoiding injury to plant and property and maintaining a courteous attitude toward passengers.

The results of these tactics were striking and impressive. Street cars and buses which usually speed along at a breakneck pace crawled like snails. The normal service was reduced by about two-thirds; and the overcrowding, especially on Sunday, was tremendous. The authorities became concerned because of two impending holidays—the festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, when the Emperor himself pays homage to the memory of the soldiers who have given their lives for Japan, and the Emperor's birthday.

Cut Demand in Half

Just on the eve of the holidays a settlement was arranged, in the usual Japanese fashion, with the police playing a leading part in arranging the terms. The new Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board, Sukenari Yokoyama, was the chief mediator. The company agreed to pay 10 per cent more in wages.

It is doubtful if the 50,000 employees of the Tokyo Municipal Electric Bureau who were affected by the strike are satisfied with this result. Their wages were cut in 1934, when there was a still more serious strike; and a 10 per cent increase is a scanty compensation for the rising cost of living.

It is significant that, whereas only about a quarter of the strikes which occurred in Japan during the last few years called for wage increases, over 50 per cent of the strikes this year have placed this issue in the foreground.

A responsive echo of the Tokyo strike was the adoption of the same "go-slow" tactics by Kobe transportation workers who had similar grievances.

N. J. 'Gangster Act' Ruled Constitutional

TRENTON, N. J., May 19 (AP)—Constitutionality of the New Jersey "gangster act" was upheld yesterday by the State Supreme Court in affirming the conviction of three Philadelphia men sentenced to prison terms of 5 to 10 years by Common Pleas Judge Palmer M. Way of Cape May County.

The men, Frank Pius, alias Ignatius Lanzetti, Michael Falcone and Louis Del Rossi, were arrested July 24 at Wildwood Crest under the section of the 1934 law which permits police to arrest anyone for congregating with any person "who has been convicted at least three times of being a disorderly person, or who has been convicted of any crime in this, or any other state."

Their counsel attacked the law as unconstitutional and said the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

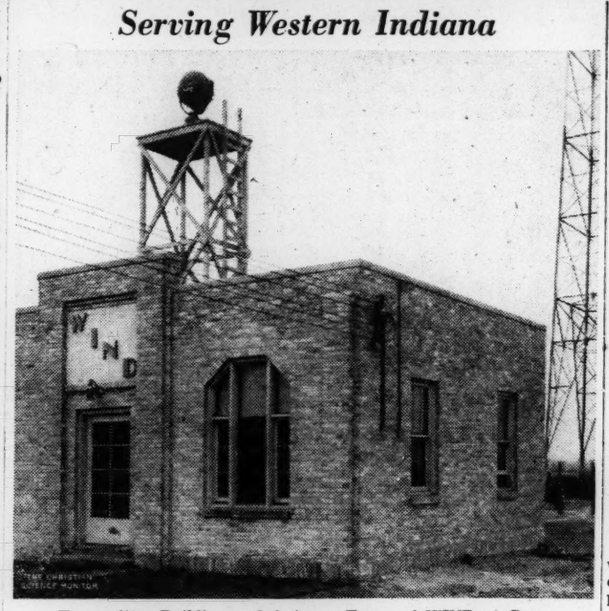
Upholding the law, Justice Charles W. Parker declared "the statute is not aimed at punishing convicted criminals because they are convicted criminals but because, as such, they become members of a gang organized to plot and commit further crimes and neglect or refuse to engage in lawful occupation."

Cantors' Union Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—Organization of the American Federation of Jewish Cantors and Ministers, with 28 members, has been announced by Lewis G. Hines, American Federation of Labor organizer in Philadelphia. The group has applied for an A. F. of L. charter, he stated.

Serving Western Indiana



Transmitter Building and Antenna Tower of WIND at Gary

Labor Standards On World Basis Sought by U. S.

(Continued From Page 1)

stitution authorities to escape such barriers. The Supreme Court has already upheld in three important cases—the migratory birds case of 1919, the arms embargo case and the Roosevelt-Litvinoff agreement case of this session—that action taken under such agreements, whether of treaties, international agreements supported by acts of Congress, or agreements by the President alone, all permit legislation or operations by the Federal Government which otherwise would be debarred.

Fits Domestic Picture

Thus the six conventions now on the agenda at Geneva fit not only into a program for world economic betterment, but into the domestic picture in the United States. Particularly the convention proposing to raise the child labor age limit from 14 to 15 years has a close connection with the federal child labor statutes now proposed in Congress, for which hearings currently are being held. Should a federal law be enacted, and held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it still might be possible to take substantially the same action under an international convention.

The appointment of an American delegation to go to Geneva—the bulk of the delegates sail tomorrow—stresses once more the great degree of American participation in world economic co-operation that has imperceptibly come into being.

Three Part Delegation

The delegation, as is the ILO rule, is separated into three parts: a group of government delegates, workers delegates, and employers delegates. Heading the government group is Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who leaves for Geneva on May 26, and Miss Grace Abbott, professor of public welfare, University of Chicago.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, is the chief labor delegate. The employers' group is also headed by a Massachusetts man, Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Several of these delegates have had previous experience at Geneva, and are building up a technique of international economic co-operation. Among the expert advisers are specialists in the various fields falling under the proposed six conventions. The American labor delegates will, of course, be pressing hard for world agreement on objectives which they have already attained in substantial part, and can complete and buttress as a result of an international agreement.

Procedure in Congress

If the United States, with other powers, signs any of these conventions, they must be brought back to Congress. But the procedure, according to the prevailing ruling, will not be to send them to the Senate for ratification, under the two-thirds rule. Such a hurdle would be extremely difficult to cross. Instead, a simple majority of both houses will be required, and with Administration discipline it should not be difficult. Thereafter, of course, enabling legislation will be on simple majority lines.

American membership in ILO thus opens up broad perspectives in two lines: Constitutional federal legislation in previously closed fields in the United States, and important international co-operation, which is still barred in political fields.

The astonishing fact of American participation in this activity—astonishing when taken in the perspective of the last 17 years—results from the spadework of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire. Governor Winant is now an assistant director of the ILO.

Prospects for adoption of the six conventions are inequal. The American delegation is optimistic about the 40-hour week in textiles and printing, and dubious about the chemical convention. The agreement about public works programs is somewhat more tenuous, and could at best only express the intentions of governments, not a firm obligation, but it is nonetheless an important weapon in combating depressions which takes on greater effectiveness when used by many nations at once. The other two conventions are of dubious prospects at this session, but if not adopted at one annual convention they remain on the agenda for the next yearly meeting.

American Experts

The American experts, whose affiliations give a clue to the competence of the delegation, are:

For the Government delegates—Verne A. Hinrichs and Miss Beatrice McConnell, Department of Labor; Theodore J. Kreps, professor of economics, Stanford University; Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia; Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner, Geneva; W. Ellison Chalmers, his assistant, and Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., American vice-consul, Geneva.

For the workers' delegates—Marion Hedges, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Francis J. Gorman, president, United Textile Workers of America; Miss Lillian Hernstein, executive board, Chicago Federation of Labor; Frank X. Martel, vice-president, International Typographical Union, Detroit.

For the employers—Robert R. West, president, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; William Menke, chairman, Menke, Kaufman & Co., Inc., New York; Charles M. Winchester, chairman, J. B. Lyons Company, Albany, N. Y.; William Stix Wasserman, Philadelphia; Arthur Paul, Dexdale Hosiery Mills, Lansdale, Penna.

Many Languages Used in Service Of Station WIND

With Monitor Newscasters

GARY, Ind.—Surrounded by various nationalities living in the suburban Indiana area of Chicago, Station WIND finds it necessary to conduct programs in Swedish, German, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Italian and Hungarian to serve the public "interest, convenience and necessity."

Employing call letters suggesting "Western Indiana," WIND's studios are located on Gary's Broadway while its transmitter utilizing a half-wave radiating mast is situated on the flat area three miles west of Gary. The station also has auxiliary studios in Chicago at 201 North Wells Street.

The Chicago studio location allows WIND to bring to its listeners baseball and football games from the second largest city. The station makes a policy of covering special events and sport features. Locally polo, midget auto racing, basketball are a few of the features constantly radiocast by WIND.

WIND considers news of great importance to listeners, radiocasting 14 periods daily. "The Monitor Views the News" is heard daily at 6:50 a. m., WIND is known locally as the "22-hour station," being on the air daily from 6 a. m. to 4 a. m. It is said to be the only Chicago station with such a lengthy operation period.

An extensive series of educational, religious and civic programs is radiocast by WIND. Educational periods are radiocast in conjunction with DePauw, Northwestern, Chicago, Purdue and Valparaiso Universities, as well as the local school system.

WIND'S daytime power is 5000 watts on a frequency of 560 kilocycles with 1000 watts employed in the night time, giving the station ample coverage in an area where 7,000,000 potential listeners reside.

To serve this vast audience is the task of E. S. Mittendorf, general manager of WIND. The station is staffed by a studio orchestra, two organists, five announcers, two sports announcers and special artists.

This is article number 78 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, May 21.

Insurance Frauds Bared in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Fourteen men are being held here today under bail bonds aggregating $130,000 for alleged cheating of New York insurance companies out of millions of dollars, following their arrest by agents of the Federal Government here late yesterday. Among them are a physician and two lawyers, charged with having schooled claimants to stimulate disabling diseases and with "doping" them to deceive insurance doctors.

When brought before Garrett W. Cotter, United States commissioner, for arraignment on mail fraud charges, the men under arrest categorically denied the charges and the courtroom was thrown into an uproar, with lawyers shouting that the insurance companies had "moved into the United States attorney's office."

Lamar Hardy, United States attorney, denying this, pressed for substantial bail to which Commissioner Cotter agreed.

Mr. Hardy declared that not only were the insurance companies, but the whole public affected by frauds in connection with indemnity policies, and recalled a decision by the United States Supreme Court recently that disabling losses were chargeable against dividends, with the result that all honest policyholders suffered.

Mr. Hardy said his investigation of the alleged racket had been on for seven months.

Pen Women Hear Of Keys to Open Door to Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The approaches which opened the way for an American newspaper woman to interview many of the world's prominent personages were explained to delegates of the mid-administration congress of the National League of American Pen Women here last night by Miss Mildred Seydell of Atlanta, Ga.

Speaking before the radio division of the congress, Miss Seydell said that in her interviews with the great and near-great, glamour, humor and even curiosity had been the keys that opened the way for them to talk of themselves or their achievements.

Miss Seydell said that in an interview with Mussolini he spent most of the time discussing crime and punishment.

"At one point," Miss Seydell remarked, "I asked him for the cure for crime and his answer shot back without a moment's hesitation, 'Punish quickly.'"

Miss Seydell said she had success in getting interviews with members of the royal family through glamour, that leaders of the Irish Republic were led to tell of their hopes through humor and men like Clarence Darrow through curiosity.

"It's difficult to tell in advance what approach would be best," Miss Seydell asserted. "You must study each person as an individual."

Awards for Radio Work

Talks on radio production and the problems that lie behind the scenes were outlined by Eugene Carr of the National Broadcasting Co. Station WGAR, and two of the local radio editors, Elmore Bacon and Bob Stephen. Awards for meritious work in the field were awarded by Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton of New York, national chairman of awards. The winners follow:

Radio articles—First prize, Edith Bane, Pittsburgh; Second, Mrs. Clara E. Neal of Pittsburgh; Third, Bess Follansbee of Pittsburgh.

Radio Plays—First prize, Eleanor Bowling, Baltimore, Md.; second, Eugenia White, Oklahoma City, Okla.; third, Ona Baroda, Hollywood, Calif.

Frequency in Broadcast — First prize, Maud Martin Dulaney, Tampa, Fla.; second, Lulu Gabel Giese, Sewickley, Penna.; third, Grace Winchell Hitt, San Francisco, Calif.

Theme Melody Recording—First prize, Mrs. Julia May Courtney Fey, Denver, Col.; second, Harriet Parker Camden, Sacramento, Calif.

Music Competition—First prize, Mrs. Gertrude Martin Rohrer, Pittsburgh; second, Mrs. Marie Senel Holst, Madison, Wis.

Earlier in the day the delegates were welcomed at a luncheon at which Mrs. Thatcher Hoyt of Chicago greeted the delegates.

downtown exhibit of more than 200 paintings and drawings submitted for competition by members.

Prizes for Art

Art prizes were awarded as follows:

Oils—First, Anna Lynch of Chicago; second, Louise Lewis Gilbert of Seattle, Wash.; third, Dorothy Dolph Jensen, Seattle.

Water colors—First, Edith Harvey Heron, San Francisco; second, Louise Lewis Gilbert, Seattle; third, Mary N. Parker, Springfield, Ill.

Black and White—First, Josie Eresch, Beloit, Kan.; second, Polly Knipp Hill, St. Petersburg, Fla.; third, Alice F. Tilden, Sharon, Mass.

A special prize was given to Mary N. Parker of Springfield, Mass. for a painting of Lincoln's home.

The judges were Henry Hunt Clark, director of the Cleveland School of Art, and two associates, Mary Susan Collins and Alfred H. Howell.

Crier

(Continued from Page 1)

published in England be read as often as possible.

Besides more serious topics of national and international scope, Mr. Johnson includes in his daily digest oddities of human interest and some campus news.

"We couldn't hold the crowd if we didn't include some light stuff," Mr. Johnson explained. "They are showing more interest in world affairs, but they don't want heavy news exclusively."

The megaphoning is done by Warren Willis, Tampa, Fla. junior.

High School Examination Reveals 'Mixed' Answers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 19—Some pupils at Nassau County High School have humorous weak spots in their knowledge of current events as evidenced during a recent interscholastic competition at National Collegiate Center here.

To one student, the Duke of Windsor is "the fourth son of the late King George" and recently married a "Greek princess." To another John D. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, is "Secretary of the Treasury."

Other students also were hazy regarding Mr. Hamilton. To some he was "Postmaster General"; to other, "President of the American Liberty League," and to others, "Secretary of Labor." Still others got him mixed with Jouett Shouse.

A question relating to sculptural ornamentation at Boulder Dam proved an all-round "sticker," some answers being that sculptural ornamentation was "entirely absent," that it was "Gothic," "modern Chippendale," "contempoaray" and "French Romantic."

Not all answers to the questionnaire were incorrect however. In general, the replies were "praiseworthy," according to Prof. Walter Ginsberg, who directed the competition. He found "a surprising amount of correct information on a variety of topics was apparently stored in the youthful heads of those tested."

Spanish Cabinet Gets Support Of Big Labor Group

VALENCIA, Spain, May 19 (AP)—Dr. Juan Negrin, head of Spain's sixth Civil War Government, yesterday received assurance of powerful labor support to offset the refusal of the Anarcho-Syndicalists to collaborate with his newly formed Cabinet.

The Madrid General Federation of Labor, most powerful labor group associated with the Socialist Party, decided to throw its strength behind the new Government's effort to win the war.

Dr. Negrin's supporters were confident this support would prove a vital factor, since it may swing the entire Spanish labor movement behind the Cabinet. They said it should make up for the setback suffered by the Government in its first 24 hours in the withdrawal of Anarcho-Syndicalist support.

Basques Form New Front After Retreat Near Bilbao

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 19 (AP)—Defenders of Bilbao fell back along the main highway from Amorebieta today, fighting constantly to keep Gen. Emilio Mola from splitting the De Callo line on which the Basque capital place its hope for survival.

Advices from the beleaguered capital of the semi-autonomous Basque Republic said that its militiamen set up a new front immediately behind the smoking ruins of Amorebieta, at a point about eight miles east and slightly south of Bilbao.

From the barricades across the Amorebieta road, rearguard militiamen struggled to hold back General Mola's encroaching, semi-motorized forces, while the main body of the Basques fell back to join reserves at Galdacano, pivot of the De Callo fortifications at the southeastern gates of the city.

A Bilbao broadcast said that insurgent planes dumped loads of incendiary bombs on the town, but an insurgent broadcast claimed Amorebieta had been systematically fired and dynamited before the Basques evacuated.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Pound Tooth Powder as advertised in the Magazine Section—all or part time—commission basis; write for details. Pound Tooth Powder Co., 306 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street

Long Beach, California

DON CARLOS APARTMENTS—8th Place
LINDA VISTA APARTMENTS—9th Place
Singles - Doubles - Triples
Magnificent Ocean View
BESSIE MAE TEORY, Manager
No. 18 8th Place Phone Long Beach 628202

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

SPACIOUS residence, concrete basement garage, hardwood floors, 3 baths; landscaped grounds; situated lake district Northern Indiana; suitable for residence, investment, or business purposes; cost $45,000; will sacrifice half price, easy terms, less for all cash. Write M-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo

Residence, 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine —47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse, Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands, Outbuildings. Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS
Rooms—Apartments—City and Shore
A Service Bureau at Your Service
58 Falmouth St., Boston Ken. 4033

MIAMI, FLORIDA—For rent, lovely, clean, attractive rooms, pleasant surroundings, harmonious atmosphere; moderate prices; kitchen privileges. 966 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1301.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives: no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept CS New York

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for
Bibles and Works on Christian Science.
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
13 Norway Street, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist; European experience; New York City and vicinity, 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

ADVERTISING COPY SERVICE
Agency trained writer, experienced on large national accounts, will plan and write your sales letters, booklets, display advertising, speeches, etc.; rate moderate. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

EMPIRE Lyre Sewing Table, original Hitchcock Chair; private parties only. MRS. C POOR, 19 Blake St. Wellaston, Mass. Gra. 1475.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp 1500, Brookline, Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 de luxe model Ford touring car; mileage 13,000. $575 cash or terms; no dealers. Tel. NEWton North 0030-M (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 196 Marsden St.—Pleasant home and mother's care for child. MRS. MABEL R. ROWLEY, Tel. 6-1278.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE 6 rooms, sunroom, screened porch, fireplace, hot water heat, oil burner, garage, conveniently located, 11 Lincoln St., Watertown, Mass. MID. 0433-M.

BOSTON—Spacious 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

50 Commonwealth Ave.
At Berkeley Street
Ready for Occupancy
Offering the ultimate in modern suites, located in the heart of Boston's best residential district. Maid service and dining room maintained for the convenience of the tenants. Elevator service.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

SUBLET June 1st-Sept. 15th—Tastefully furnished, sunny, modern apartment, or unfurnished; near church; reasonable. Supt. daytime, 167 E. 61st., N. Y. C. Phone Reg. 4-4357 after six P. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 222 Beacon St., near Dartmouth—Sublet attractively furnished 2-room apt. overlooking river; fireplace, all modern conveniences; free parking; reasonable. KEN. 6226 days, COM 3642 eves.

BOSTON, Marlboro St. — Attractively furnished 4-room apt.; large kitchen; linen and silver included. Tel. L. C. KENmore 4330, or write Box K-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 50 Charlesgate East, Suite 180—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; near The Mother Church; June through August; $50. Ken. 3030 (mornings)

BOSTON — Sublet, June-Sept.; 2-room, kitchenette apt.; completely furnished; at the Myles Standish. Call Miss Olsson, Com. 4500.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4 modern rooms, completely furnished; 2 bedrooms, reception hall, living room, fireplace; dinette-kitchenette, Frigidaire; garage; quiet neighborhood. Long 1383.

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston)

N. Y. C., 66 East End Ave. (82nd)—Three rooms; maple furniture; delightful color scheme; Steinway grand, radio; cross ventilation, river breeze; large kitchen, Frigidaire; reasonable; June-October, BUtterfield 8-0874. See Superintendent, or write M. B WRIGHT.

N. Y. C., West 57th St.—Attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; cool, quiet, homelike; ideal transportation; $85. Phone PL. 3-0997

SUBLET to Sept. 15th, attractively furnished 2-room, kitchenette, bath, dressing room apartment, 70th St., near Central Park West, N. Y. C. SUs 7-1641. Maid service available.

TWO studio rooms, kitchenette, charmingly furnished; $35 monthly with complete hotel service; reduction without service. Apply after 7:30 p. m. BERGMAN, 52 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

THREE-ROOM apartment near Prospect Park, to share with one or two ladies; $8 for one. Write or phone BU 2-1950 after seven. LIVILLA DAWSON, 29 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seventy-three foot twin screw motor yacht, condition perfect; can be inspected in our yard. J. M. DENSMORE CO., INC., 94 Densmore St., Atlantic, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASCO BAY, MAINE—Chebeague Island cottage for summer; four bedrooms, living room, kitchen, garage, elec.; particulars KEN. 4393.

COTTAGE at Peaks Island, Maine; quiet, restful, views unsurpassed; directly on water, sandy beach; eight rooms, glassed-in porch, four bedrooms and two sleeping porches on second floor; fireplace, bath, electricity; furnished except linen and silver; $250 season; Christian Scientists preferred. DR. ANNA L. HICKS, 437 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Maine.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS, hall carpets, linoleums, at handsome savings; discontinued patterns; drastically reduced; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-3939

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4242.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 472 West 156th St., New York City Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378

CLEANING AND DYEING

CHARLOTTE HAMILTON
210 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Delivery Service Only Ashland 4-9221

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

CORSETS, Corselettes, Brassieres; youthful lines for all figures. WILLIAM R. HANDE, VERA K. BAKER, 349 W. 57th, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

FARM home for vacationists; beautiful location near lake; opportunities for swimming, hiking, horseback riding; modern conveniences; rates per week, $12.50 double, $13.00 single. MR. and MRS. J. P. HUTTON, Proprietors, R. F. D. 1, Croton, Vermont.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Demonstration in Correct Posture
May 21st, 8:30 P. M.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St., Boston LIB 0431 Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2086

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Silk crochet bedspread, southern pattern, ($125). Box N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

EXCEPTIONAL values in furnishings, paintings, bric-a-brac, antiques, English silverware, (contents of homes purchased). GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd), N. Y. CIrcle 7-0361

FURNITURE FOR SALE

3-PIECE living room suite, like new, $65. Gov. Winthrop solid mahogany secretary and chair, $50. Newton North 0030-M (Mass.)

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047

2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 185 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724

GENEALOGY

WHO were your New England ancestors? Build your family genealogy through Hartford (Conn.) Times Weekly Genealogical Edition. subscribe, one year, $1.00

HELP WANTED

GARDENER — Handy man and wife as laundress and dish-washer; country home; permanent. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GARDENER-Handy man; country home; permanent. Write Box S-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG man, with some knowledge of heating, preferably concealed radiation and architectural drafting for inside and outside work. State age, salary. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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LAUNDRESS and dish-washer, country home; permanent. Write Box S-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

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Orange 3-0880
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575 SCOTLAND ROAD

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DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
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Exceptional values and reductions throughout the store for
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PLAINFIELD
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ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

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All Colors and Head Sizes

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CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
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Ard. 218 — Records

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SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. — ARDMORE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
(Continued)

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE — NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

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Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

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Complete Line of
COTTONS
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$1.95 to $10.95

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VEGETABLES
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Growing Girls' Department
It has been said that there is not a more troublesome period for a mother than between her daughter's twelfth and sixteenth birthdays. Chiefly in an effort to aid mother and, too, to dress daughter perfectly, our Growing Girls' Department was established. Fresh, new Cinderella Frocks up to $1.98 and Silk Dresses up to $9.98.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Marcus Aurelius forms the basis for today's cryptogram:

"ZYXABXC BW YVVBWHYU YZZDXW. UDEDX FYYJ BXYTUC SY WDD ARDSRDX BUG WRBFF UYSD HS. ID WBSHWZHDC AHSR WTVVDWW HU DEDU SRD WKBFFDWS KBSSDX, BUC SRHUJ SRBS DEDU WTVR B XDWTFS HW UY SXHZFD."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the European country now engaged in a struggle between Communism and Fascism —— add the number represented by a "septet" ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the Premier of France ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Mormon State ——; and divide by the total of the digits in the year in which Fulton invented the steamboat ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the seven letters below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E N R T S V

How Much Will He Have?

Starting with a capital of $10,000.00, a man increases his wealth by 50 per cent every 3 years. How much will he have in 18 years?

Books and Authors

Try identifying each of the books named below with the correct author. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Pilgrim's Progress	Dickens	
2	Don Quixote	Jackson	
3	Vanity Fair	Bunyan	1
4	Ivanhoe	Blackmore	
5	Pickwick Papers	Stowe	
6	Little Women	Clemens	
7	Ramona	Scott	
8	Lorna Doone	Thackeray	
9	Tom Sawyer	Alcott	
10	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Cervantes	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

16.

Into the Torrid Zone

There wasn't any perceptible bump as we passed over the Tropic of Cancer, but surely the plunge into the Torrid Zone would carry us into a wall of hot, sticky weather and a tangled mass of jungle vegetation. Perhaps a boa constrictor would come slithering out of the dense undergrowth.

I was prepared to shed whatever amount of clothing the traffic would stand, on the assumption that Old Sol would now begin in earnest pouring down his molten beams; but, oddly enough, it was late March, and my sweater jacket still felt comfortable. What kind of Torrid Zone was this?

We had passed into the Torrid Zone just south of kilometer 670; but it was not until we reached kilometer 633 that we saw the first signs of any jungle country. If I hadn't been so set on seeing the jungles, I might have been more impressed with the intervening scenery; but, at that, I shall not soon forget the picturesque views from the Mesa de Llera (May'-sah day Yay'-rah). One freak formation stood out from a strangely eroded assortment. It would make a good substitute for the Devil's Tower in Wyoming—remember the picture in your geography? Your best view of it will be near kilometer 659.

Yes, and I shall remember the Rio Guayalejo (Wy-a-lay'-ho). The water flows over the whitest of rocks, and is about the color the cream would be if your cow gave green milk.

But our first peek into the jungle brought a reminder that it salutes one not only through the sense of sight. For example, we had been hearing strange and eerie squawks; and these testified to the presence of thousands of little parrots, long before we began seeing them green-flashing across our path. Then too the air began to take on a lush, luxuriant odor—the toiling odor of growing things that grow on and on and on, with never a winter's rest.

Yes, and you will know the jungle by the sense of touch—that is, if you do as I did and try a little exploring off into the rank undergrowth. Everything has stickers! A veritable fishhook forest!

After all, perhaps you had better omit the exploring, unless you feel equal to—how shall I say it without being offensive? Well, suppose I put it this way: In all the vast and wonderful creation, there is surely a right place for every creature; and I suggest that wood ticks be permitted—yea, encouraged—to stay in theirs.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

What They Say

The Abundant Life

"The abundant life does not come to those who have all obstacles removed from their paths by others. It develops from within and is rooted in strong mental and moral fiber."—President W. M. Lewis, Lafayette College, Easton, Penna.

Animal Actors

"It is extremely dangerous to bring an animal on the stage because it immediately makes actresses look artificial."—G. Bernard Shaw.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Saul's Call to Arms

We are informed in I Sam. 11 how the men of Jabesh-Gilead found themselves in sore straits, being besieged by a large force of Ammonites. In desperation they sent messengers to the neighboring Israelite tribes asking for support; but, at first, the people simply "lifted up their voices and wept" (verse 4), taking no active steps to aid their compatriots.

Saul, however, on hearing of the predicament of the men of Jabesh, lost no time in vain regrets. Indignant at the presumption of the pagan Ammonites, he took the strange expedient of hewing in pieces a yoke of oxen, sending them throughout the land of Israel with a message that whoever did not respond to the call to arms would have his oxen destroyed in like manner.

Whether inspired by the fervor of the son of Kish, or influenced by his threat, the people "came out (vs. 7f.), and the Ammonites were with one consent" to the number of more than a quarter of a million decisively defeated.

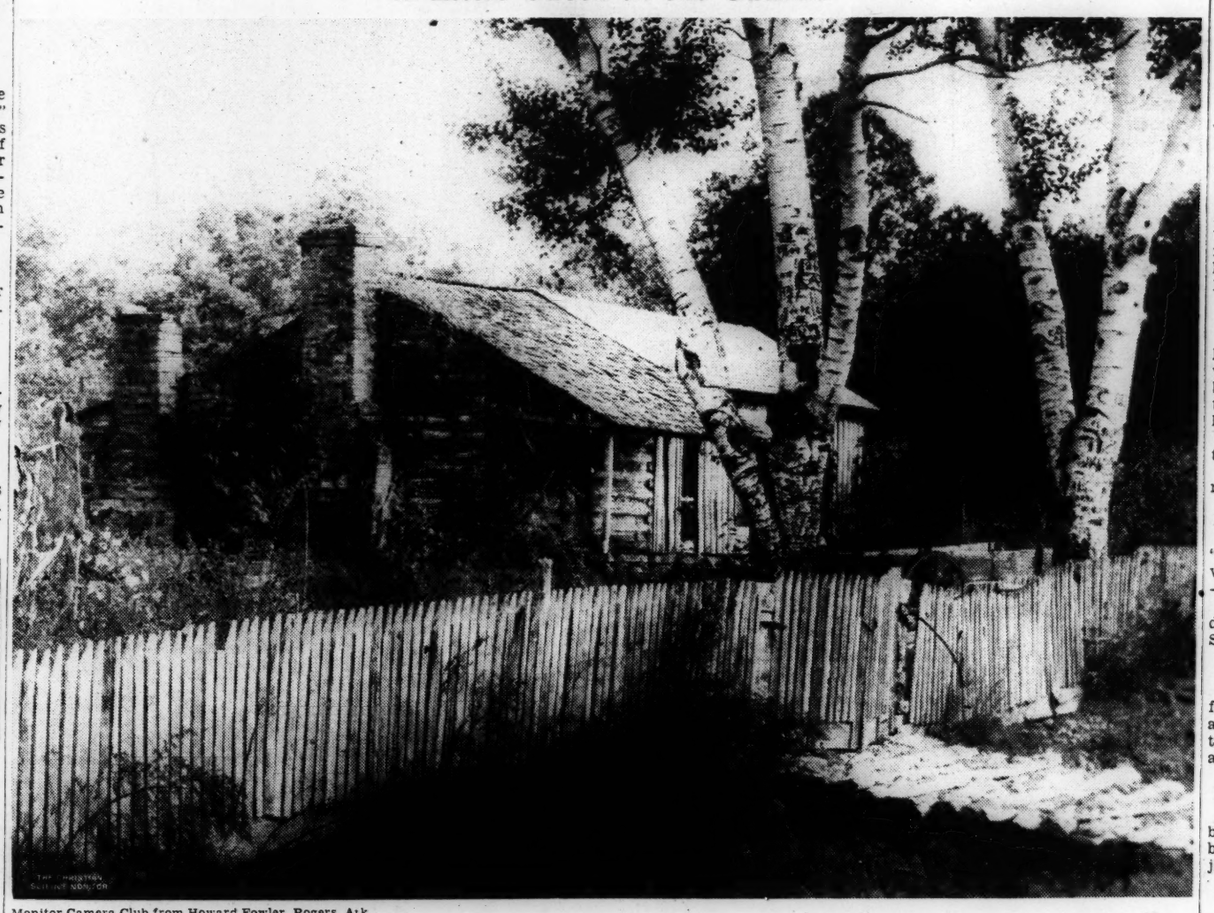
Progress Is the Law

We must have the courage to cast off the old symbols, the old traditions, at least, put them aside, like a plant in growing surpasses its crowning leaves with higher leaves and buds. There is something beyond the past. The past is no justification. Unless from us the future takes place, we are death only.—D. H. Lawrence.

Quotation for Today

THE true idea of God, unfolded clearly within us, is the noblest growth in human nature.—CHANNING.

A Little Cabin in the Ozarks



Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Obviously Better Times Have Arrived, for a New Addition, Although It Doesn't Match the Original Design, Has Been Built

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sign Painters

We have all noticed the advertising billboards along the highways, in subways, etc. The beautiful lady with the flashing teeth is usually decorated with somebody's crayon or pencil. The handsome collar ad gentleman is usually provided with a monocle or a mustache.

This suppressed urge to improve on art has outlet in the game called, "Sign Painters."

Tear out advertising pages from old copies of popular magazines.

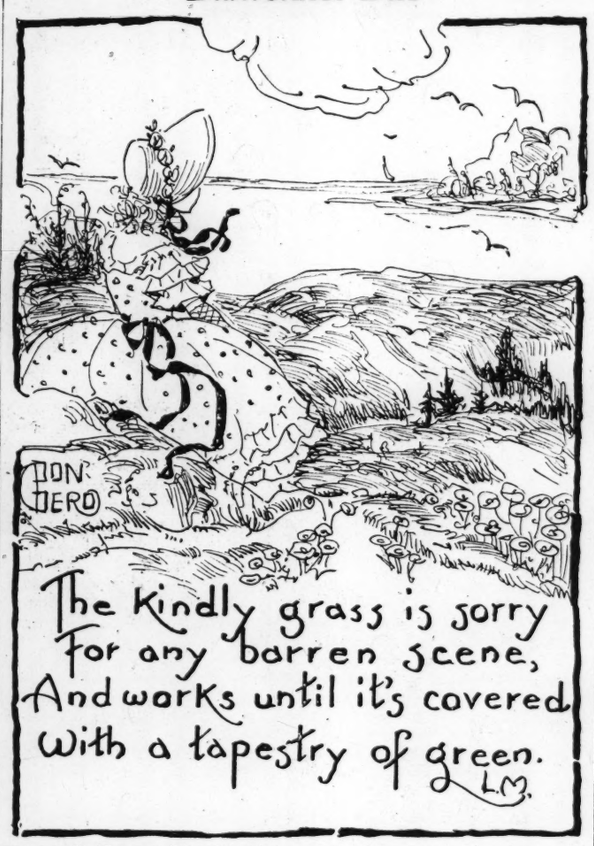
Supply your guests with pencils and crayons. (The pencils and crayons should be very soft.) Allow a fair length of time for the jobs, then call on all to sign their work. Collect the art work and spread it out on the tables, or pin it on the walls for exhibition.

An art jury of three is selected by lot, and they vote the prizes according to excellence and cleverness in the revised editions of the magazine art.—Dorothy R. W., Cleveland.

When Does a Tree Grow?

A tree grows faster under cover of darkness. It is said that two thirds of its growth occurs between sunset and sunrise.—Canadian Forest and Outdoors.

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Work

A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of an interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulation of knowledge.—Channing.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Garden Tags

An enterprising school boy purchased an electric pencil which is used to burn into wood. An idea to make garden tags came to him, and he purchased a supply of wooden tags with metal wires attached, and, using the electric pencil, he burnt on the tags the names of several kinds of flowers and shrubs. These tags he took to a large seed store and asked if they could be used.

The manager was so much impressed with the idea of such a permanent means of flower identification for the garden that he told the boy to make up several hundred different kinds of tags. The store sold them with seeds.

These garden tags with the burnt-in names of varieties of flowers and plants are practical and withstand the ravages of weather, as the name is always visible.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Let It Be a Lesson

Some guests visiting John Sargent's New York studio found him greatly distressed in anticipation of a client's impending call. He had just finished the portrait of the gentleman's wife.

Disappointed in the dress and the arrangement of his lady's hair, the client was on the proverbial war path. His wife had never had a gown such as the one depicted nor had she ever worn her hair just that way, he had contended. "As if" the famous portrait painter sputtered, "he shouldn't pay extra to be shown how the good lady could most becomingly array herself!"

In Lighter Vein

No Discrimination

"I suppose," said the prim elderly woman to the bus conductor, "if I pay the fare of my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat the same as them?"

"Exactly, madam," the conductor said politely, "he will be treated the same as other passengers, which means he will not be allowed to put his feet on the seats."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

A Narrow Escape

A big Indian had just ordered a ham sandwich at a drug counter and was peering between the slices of bread when he turned and said to the waiter: "Ugh, you slice 'em ham?"

The waiter replied, "Yes, I sliced the ham."

"Ugh," grunted the Indian. "You near miss 'em."—Montreal Star.

The Draughtsman

Recent Purchaser of New House: "I must—er—complain about the ventilation system. The draft is—er—simply—"

Agent: "Ah, I must see the draughtsman about it!" — Montreal Star.

In Again, Out Again

"That fellow," said a college professor of a certain student, "puts up a good bluff, but there is nothing to him. Open the front door and you are in his back yard!"

Says the Office Philosopher:

"An old timer is one who remembers when father did not rock the baby to sleep in the trailer by jiggling the steering wheel!"

Relax!

"Your girl called up and said she wouldn't be able to see you today."

"Well, that's a wait off my mind."—Montreal Herald.

The Big Shot

Director: "Say, don't you know I'm a big gun around here?"

Columnist: "Why, I didn't even know you were lauded."

Economy Move

"Mr. McPherson in?"

"Gorn to lunch, sir. The guv'nor always goes to lunch early. He doesn't have to eat so much as he would later on."—London Evening News.

Heavy Load

Musician (doing badly): "Ah, gentlemen, if we all 'ad our rights, I should be ridin' in me own carriage."

Sceptic: "Yes, but your poor mother couldn't push you now!"—Montreal Herald.

Tiny Haven

"How is it your wife doesn't find fault with such a tiny flat?"

"There's no room for complaints."—Montreal Star.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

For the Little Nut

When trying to fit a nut in a very limited space, often just as one gets one's fingers in place the nut falls. I have found that a little sticky grease or mucilage applied to one's fingers is a big help.—W. W. G., Cleveland, Ohio.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Correction: This department recently ran a paragraph to the effect that women's spring hats were to small to pin a joke on. That was before we saw the model that's large enough to pin a merry-go-round on.

Montreal Herald: We simply must get hold of that 50,000-word novel which hasn't a single "e" in it. We can hardly wait to read how the hero "took hr in his fond mbrac and said: 'Darst, will you b min?'"

Ohio State Journal (Columbus): If the natives of the dust bowl want some kind of crop that will defy all powers of light and darkness and the inventions of man to uproot it, we recommend the dandelion.

Out of the Bag: Isn't it true that a man is as big as the things that annoy him?

Whitsitt Impress: Next to the stock exchange, a shower bath in a strange house is the hardest to regulate.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not a Souvenir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some students at home from college for the holidays were returning to their homes after a dinner dance held in a downtown restaurant.

"What did you get for souvenirs?" demanded one young man of another.

"Nothing but a salt cellar," replied the other disgustedly.

"Well, I have quite a collection," bragged the first speaker. "I'll show them to you when I get them hung on my wall."

A young girl, overhearing these remarks, turned to her escort for enlightenment. Drawing a silver spoon from his pocket, he presented it to her, saying, "It has your initial, so I'm giving it to you."

The next morning the girl told her mother about the dance, and proudly exhibited the spoon, which she said she would hang in the "keepsake corner" of her dormitory room.

"Do you feel quite happy about your escort taking the spoon? And do you feel happy about receiving a pilfered article from him?" asked her mother.

Nothing more was said; but later in the day the daughter, of her own accord, wrapped the spoon for returning by mail.

No doubt the proprietor of the establishment was astonished the next morning to receive one of his spoons in the mail. And perhaps he said with the mother, "There is something fine and upright in our young people, which if appealed to will carry them through temptations safely. One spoon returned means that honesty has in one instance triumphed over souvenir collecting. And who shall say how much this will mean to the young student who listened to the 'still small voice' of conscience?"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Regular Meeting Order

Question: One branch church prepares (through the board of directors) the agenda which is to come before its regular meetings, and no other question may be voted on. It is claimed that this is a law of the State (Massachusetts) Another church in the same State brings its agenda, but any member may rise and make a motion and have it seconded and passed whether it is on the agenda or not. Is this proper procedure?

Answer: If the law of the state prohibits consideration at a regular meeting of any questions save those on a predetermined order of business, it would of course govern. It would be necessary to refer to the statutes to discover. If true, it is the first intimation that has come to the writer that there is any restriction, save that of the general interest of the society, upon subjects that come before regular meetings—that is, those fixed in the bylaws, such as annual, semi-annual, or quarterly.

The general rule is that at regular meetings, any proper question may be brought forward under new business. Certain matters are assigned by the bylaws to regular meetings, such as elections, reports of officers, etc. But the theory is that members should come prepared for discussing and acting upon any and all legitimate business at regular meetings.

At special meetings, however, the general rule is that only questions stated in the call may be considered, unless the bylaws permit otherwise.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Unexpected Meeting*

By LE PELLEY

BUDDY AND I WERE TALKING ABOUT YOUR CAT YESTERDAY ——
AND WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO INTRODUCE HIM TO SKIDMORE ....
ALL RIGHT —— SINGAPORE IS DOWN IN THE CLUBHOUSE NOW
WHAT ??
WELL SO IS SKIDMORE !!
MY GOODNESS !!
IT'S NO TIME TO DILLY-DALLY !!! COME ON !!
MEECHUM !

Animal Town—*Not a Tree, Just Limbs*

By DUMMER

THEY CERTAINLY HAVE ALL KINDS OF TREES AROUND HERE
JUST LOOK AT THESE FUNNY LOOKING TREES. THEY ARE COVERED WITH HAIR
THESE ARE NOT TREES, BUT THE LEGS OF SOME GREAT TALL ANIMAL
A POOR GIRAFFE CAN'T EVEN STOP TO REST IN THE SHADE, WITHOUT A LOT OF FUNNY LITTLE ANIMALS COMING UP AND TICKLING HIS LEGS

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Forward as occasion offers. Never look around to see whether any shall note it. Be satisfied with success in even the smallest matter, and think that even such a result is no trifle."

Factual Figuring: 5 (Spain) plus 7, minus 4 (Blum) times 4 (Utah) divided by 16 (1807) equals 2.

Letter Juggling: Servant, Taverns.

How Much Will He Have?: $113,906.23.

Books and Authors: Pilgrim's Progress—Bunyan; Don Quixote—Cervantes; Vanity Fair—Thackeray; Ivanhoe—Scott; Pickwick Papers—Dickens; Little Women—Alcott; Ramona—Jackson; Lorna Doone—Blackmore; Tom Sawyer—Clemens; Uncle Tom's Cabin—Stowe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Court Question Clarified

THE United States Supreme Court will be changed, but not overwhelmed. That is the simplest interpretation of the latest events in Washington. Justice Van Devanter's resignation and the adverse vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee on President Roosevelt's plan for enlarging the court have narrowed the issues and should make them easier for citizens to understand.

Taken together, the two events are reassuring. The resignation will be interpreted in various ways. News reports indicate that it was received with satisfaction in the White House. Senator Borah says it will make no difference in the struggle over the President's plan when it comes on the floor of the Senate. It may not where the question is one of standing up against the President and asserting the Senate's independence. Yet it seems sure to make a difference in the people's attitude.

Followers of the President are saying, "This shows the court should be changed." Opponents are saying, "This makes the President's plan unnecessary." Our own surmise is that moderate opinion throughout America will remember the recent decisions of the court, will credit the President with having obtained the major part of his objectives, and will say, "What more does he want?"

This resignation removes arguments that liberal interpretation of the Constitution hinges on the new attitude of Justice Roberts. Further resignations have been rumored. But even should Justice Brandeis step down, the majority—according to all precedents of recent months—will still be with Justices Stone and Cardozo unless the measure under consideration is of a kind to turn both Justice Roberts and Chief Justice Hughes to the conservative side. In the light of their position on the Wagner Act, Railway Pension Act, and Washington Minimum Wage Act, not to mention half a dozen earlier decisions, moderates are likely to feel that legislation they will not approve can and should await a constitutional amendment. That is definitely our view.

There are those who will regret Justice Van Devanter's resignation. They may feel that it is a retreat under fire and that the fight should have been finished on its original lines. It may be felt that the stiffening of Senate opposition following Mr. Roosevelt's "no compromise" challenge and Mr. Farley's "turning the screws" threat would have defeated the President's plan for overwhelming the court with six new judges. Certainly the courageous caucus of fifteen defiant Democrats, some of whom had hitherto favored a compromise, gives strong warning to Mr. Roosevelt that his plan can pass if at all only by ruthless cracking of the patronage whip and probably at the expense of a party split.

Yet the best estimates of the situation have been that many who have opposed six additional justices would favor two. It is quite likely that Justice Van Devanter was convinced that in staying on the bench he could not alter the course of the new majority, but would only give excuse to those who say that the majority should be made more certain. Among these are many members of Congress who support the President's general program and would be glad to vote either for compulsory retirement at seventy-five or for the addition of one or two judges.

This resignation coupled with the recent decisions of the court may well be taken as an offer of adjustment which appeals to us as statesmanlike. The Supreme Court always has shown that it did not wish to stay long out of step with well-defined trends of the country. It has again shown the disposition to do its share in making democracy function.

The President may hold out for the resignation of another conservative justice. Even that would be preferable to anything which savored of packing the court. The court would not be enlarged to cumbersome size and new appointments would be made to places vacated in the usual manner. The court would have been changed but not overwhelmed. The forms which are vital to American government would have been preserved.

We believe that the White House should be satisfied with the change already made and that anything further should be put up to the country in a constitutional amendment. The vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee forecasts some such settlement.

Unveiling Albania

THERE is fighting again in Albania. Of itself, that is not startling news; Albanians have fought frequently since time immemorial. This little country is a land of rugged mountains towering above the Adriatic Sea opposite the heel of Italy. It is the home of an ancient race as wild as its crags. The Albanians call themselves Shkipetar, which means "Sons of the Mountain Eagle." Like the Scottish Highlanders of old, they are divided into clans, combining only against a foreign invader.

From the Romans down, no one has ever really tamed these sons of the mountain eagle. Nominally subject for several centuries to Turkish rule, most of the Albanians were converted to Islam. Today more than two thirds are Moslems, though there is a sizable Greek Orthodox Christian minority in the south while some of the northern clans are stanch Roman Catholics. Albania is now nominally independent under a shrewd clan chieftain named Zog. Actually, it is a quasi-protectorate of Italy, which lends King Zog the money to pay his army, build roads, and otherwise attempt the modernization of his extremely backward country.

It is just this modernizing process which is largely responsible for the armed uprising that has occurred. The detonating spark seems to have been a recent edict ordering Moslem women to appear in public unveiled. That has aroused religious susceptibilities. This Balkan backwater remains extremely conservative, old Islamic customs surviving unchanged. So policemen attempting to enforce the law by lifting the veils of women have been promptly shot by irate husbands bent on avenging what they deemed a sacrilegious affront to the family honor.

Of course, other factors are involved. Italian economic penetration arouses suspicious resentment despite the material betterment it brings. Also, the mere existence of a forceful central government disturbs people accustomed to anarchic local freedom.

Though in the past Albania has been a hotbed of foreign intrigue, the situation is in this respect much improved. Italy's recent understanding with Yugoslavia has allayed Belgrade's fears, while Greece has ceased to foment trouble across her Albanian border.

Muzzling the Dogs

GOVERNOR LEHMAN ought to veto New York's dog-racing bill. This thinly disguised revenue measure would give private promoters an exclusive and virtually unregulated monopoly on a prodigious gambling racket. Income resulting from a state tax on gate receipts at dog tracks proposed under the bill would be only a drop in the bucket as compared with the tremendous sums which would accrue to promoters through unrestricted public exploitation.

It is astonishing to think the New York Legislature has endorsed a scheme so far beyond the pale of legitimate business. What little pretense at state regulation the bill offers only magnifies the loopholes it leaves for unbridled political abuse. Who is there to say whether the public is to get an even break? Only the state supervisors appointed to watch over promoters—promoters who talk in terms of bribes lopped off the public "take."

Some opponents of the measure liken the abuses of dog racing to the dangers inherent in pari-mutuel horse-track betting. Legalized pari-mutuel betting is a public philanthropy as compared with the system envisioned under the terms of the dog bill. Legal horse-track gambling, in which the state shares in the tax on amounts wagered, at least assumes an air of pseudo-respectability. The dog-racing bill does not pretend to.

Taxing the Chain Store

THE United States Supreme Court's validation of the Louisiana chain store tax affirms the right of states generally to impose drastic levies upon one class of business establishments. In the acquisition of such powers there devolves upon the states a special responsibility to determine how wise it is to use such powers. The Louisiana law authorizes the State to base its tax not only on all the stores of a company within the State, but on all the stores which that company may own anywhere else. Potential confiscation of the chains is envisaged in the remote possibility that other states should imitate Louisiana.

The public, consequently, may be called upon to study anew the practices and effects of chains. It will hear from the champions of the chains that they reduce prices to the consumers; that they telescope and co-ordinate various distributive functions and thereby eliminate the toll levied by the wholesaler upon the final price; that they provide a check upon the dictatorship of the manufacturer by means of their great bargaining power.

The public may also hear from the opponents of the chains that they grant low prices to the consumer today in order to mulct him tomorrow after they have achieved a monopoly of the retail field; that they exploit the small town, sending the profits out and contributing little to the upbuilding of the community; that they jeopardize the independent retailers and wholesalers, and that they frequently force the farmers to accept starvation prices for their products.

The public, however, will do well to support those measures that strike at the abuses practiced by chains rather than those which would destroy the distributive economies that the chains have achieved.

Fur Was King

Book News of the Day

STANLEY VESTAL, the biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, is singularly happy in the choice of subject for his latest book, MOUNTAIN MEN (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3), for he knows, loves and admires Indians, and next to Indians those figures of the old, the heroic rather than the histrionic, West, who best succeeded in making themselves over into the likeness of the dusky warriors with whom they hunted and fought, into whose families they married and whom they eventually destroyed.

The American fur trade may be said to have taken on its peculiar system with the Ashley-Henry expedition of 1822; the Missouri Brigade's 100 young men poled their tons of trade goods up the muddy Missouri to a rendezvous, whither the "free trappers" brought their rich harvest of furs once a year, to supply themselves with the necessities of next year's hunt, and all too frequently to squander the years of hardship, danger and terrific toil in a prolonged spree.

Unlike the British trade, with its factors, permanent forts and policy of protection, the American method looked to a quick but destructive return, to the elimination of the Indian and to the eventual settlement of the West. And, indeed, by 1846, when the Mexican War began, the fur trade had declined so that its veterans were ready to hand as guides to the Santa Fé and California expeditions, and later as guides, mentors and protectors to the vast covered wagon migrations. Still later they became Indian agents, buffalo hunters, army scouts and cattlemen.

They have become the legendary heroes of the West. John Colter, veteran of the Lewis and Clark expedition, discovered the wonders of Yellowstone Park, and figured in a race for his life which has gone down in song and story; he unwittingly angered the Blackfeet, so that they became the scourge of the fur trade for a generation. Hugh Glass, terrifically mauled by a grizzly and deserted by his comrades, saved himself by literally crawling a hundred miles to the nearest fort. Jedediah Smith, the preux chevalier of the fur trade, carried a Bible under his buckskin shirt, and was respected alike for his prowess and his devoutness.

There are the stories of Old Bill Williams, the "Lone Elk of the Mountains," most eccentric and perhaps shrewdest of all the Mountain Men; of the Bent brothers, descendants of that Silas Bent who led the Boston Tea Party, and who ruled half of the Southwest from their fortress on the Arkansas; of the Rebellion at Taos and its reconquest; Fremont's Expedition of 1842 and its disastrous end; the exploits of Jim Bridger, and the melodramatic end of Bent's Fort.

One misses Kit Carson, perhaps the greatest of them all; but Mr. Vestal has told his story before. He is at his best in discussing the battle of Pierre's Hole between the Gros Ventres and the Fur Brigade (1832), the greatest Indian fight the Mountain Men ever had, and in the story of Sol Silver, the Kiowa-Comanche captive who escaped to become one of Carson's most trusted lieutenants. He offers here much new material, gleaned from Indian sources, which are generally very reliable, and from Silver himself.

Aside from this, most of these stories have been told elsewhere; but they will bear retelling, and Mr. Vestal tells them well. The book is an excellent introduction to the history of a heroic era in the West, and is especially suitable for younger readers. K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Free Industry and the Unions

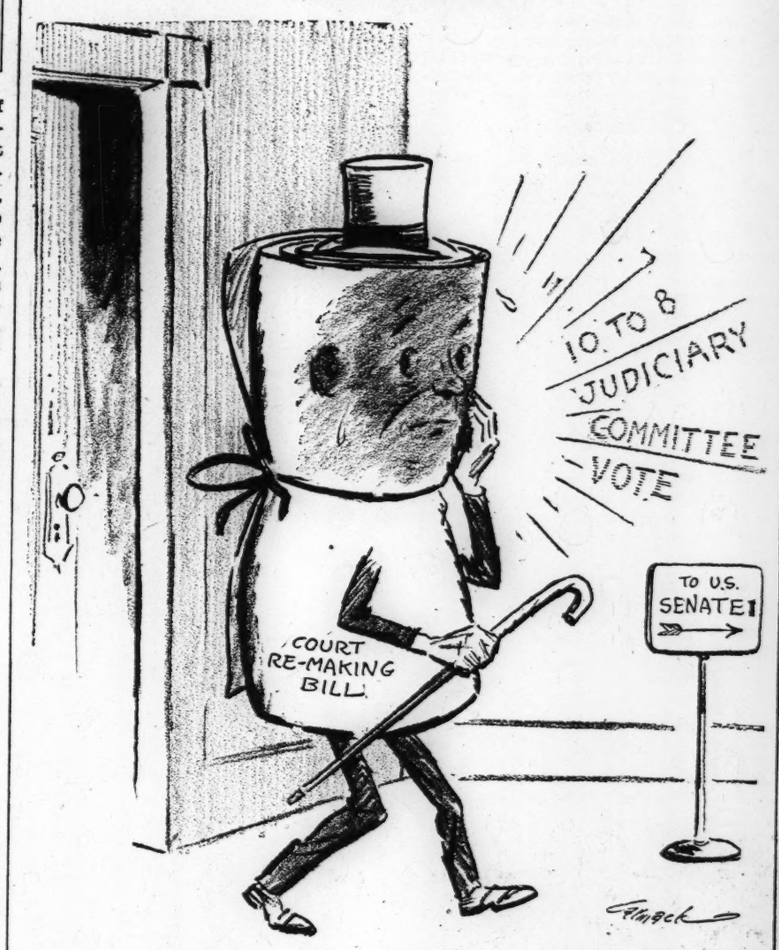
THE sit-down strike is not an effective tactic, for no good ends can be achieved by illegality. To assert otherwise is to assert that crime pays, whereas the universal experience of mankind is that it does not. Any temporary benefits gained by criminal means bring penalties of one kind or another which more than counterbalance the gains. For that matter, an activity does not even have to be criminal to be in the non-paying class, most union tactics result in losses, and not gains, to the workers.

It is a historical fact that a unionized industry is an industry under a handicap which eventually strangles it, through loss of efficiency. Free industry can produce at lower costs, pay better wages, and permit better working conditions to employees, and in the long run does so. Unions, taken as a whole, are parasitical; they live off of industry without doing anything for it. Salaries of union officials come out of the fund earned by workers, and this fund is further diminished by the restrictions on production which short-sighted unionism almost invariably imposes.—*Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Times*.

Racing Toward Recovery

AMERICAN recovery has gone ahead at breakneck pace during the last eighteen months. Business activity has improved at a rate which we have not experienced in this country. Whereas eighteen months ago Britain's recovery was some two years ahead of America's, now both nations are in a roughly similar position. Both are facing labor trouble on a large scale: in both there is a tendency for interest rates to rise: in both there is sectional labor shortage alongside mass unemployment: in both there are inflationary price tendencies and serious bottlenecks in the production process. The United States Government is aware of the difficulties which may occur, and although it is unable to proffer much remedial action, it is able to attempt psychologically to influenee the market. Thus we may expect during the next few months frequent exhortations like President Roosevelt's. They may not have a permanent effect upon the markets, but their momentary influence will be a decided restraint upon speculative interest.—*Financial News, London.*

Is His Face Red!



Getting Away From It All

AS IT happened, nobody invited me to attend King George's Coronation procession, but I am frank to say that if anybody had asked me to witness that glittering spectacle my answer would have been an immediate and eager "yes." Not, however, because I am particularly fond of medieval grandeur, ceremonial pageantry or military display. And certainly not because of any inordinate love of crowds. No, the chief reason why I would gladly have been present as King George and Queen Elizabeth swept majestically down the Strand in their gilded coach is that I would have been a little afraid of what might have happened if I hadn't gone when invited. For once upon a time I scornfully refused to attend a gorgeous parade in honor of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and lived to regret my refusal.

It was 'way, 'way back in 1897, when I was a schoolboy in Melbourne, Australia, and much addicted to reading what was then considered radical literature.

I remember very distinctly being much impressed by the statement in my favorite magazine that the whole procedure—the uniforms, the bands, the flag-waving—would be nothing more or less than "childish blare and glare." I liked that phrase "childish blare and glare" so much that I resolved to play no part in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee ceremony. I would leave the whole business flat and let it get on as best as it could without me. In other words, I made up what I fondly thought was my ultra-radical mind to go fishing.

To prepare for my outing I visited a fishing-tackle shop, allowed the proprietor to help me select rod, line, reel, bait box and hooks and had the complete outfit sent to my home.

I felt a very superior person "getting away from it all," and rather inclined to look down on those infantile members of society who could derive emotional pleasure from so jejune a pursuit as watching a parade and listening to military bands discoursing martial airs. Well, while the Queen was being cheered, the flags were being waved and the working classes being deceived, I was sitting on the bank of a stream fishing, meditating and occasionally sampling Herr Schopenhauer's somewhat pessimistic views.

Late in the afternoon, while trying hard to console myself with philosophy over my empty basket, a small boy came my way and kindly informed me that I was not likely to catch anything in the spot I had chosen and offered to lead me to a better 'ole if I cared to follow him. I thanked the lad and proceeded with him upstream full of renewed hope. We hadn't gone very far when we caught sight of a man carrying a fish that must have weighed three or four pounds.

"Look at that fish," I said to my guide. "Where did he get that beauty?"

"Oh, that's an English trout," the boy replied. "He shot it."

"Shot it?" I cried in amazement.

"Yes," said the lad. "You know that English trout leap out of the water when they are feeding and the man shot it as it rose."

"Not a very sportsmanlike way to go fishing," I remarked, to which my guide made no answer.

Well, not to prolong the agony, I had no more luck in my new position than I had had in the old, and when dusk came I gathered up my kit, cycled back to the city thoroughly satisfied with my day's outing, satisfied with my escape from puerility and thoroughly satisfied with myself.

Next day I visited the fishing-tackle shop to return some unused material. The proprietor greeted me affably with the customary fisherman's question: "Any luck yesterday?"

"No," I replied, "didn't get a nibble. In fact I only saw one fish all day. But that one was a beauty. It was an English trout someone had shot and—"

"Did you say an English trout?"

"Yes," I went on with Waltonian enthusiasm. "Must have weighed three or four pounds." And on further cross examination I told all about my experience.

Two days later I was shocked to receive a subpoena to appear the following week in court in the Town of Epsom as chief witness in a suit brought by the Victorian Fishing Association against one Edward Corrigan for being in unlawful possession of an English trout.

Was my face vermilion when I read that subpoena? And was I scared? I had never been in a court in my life and the mere thought of having anything to do with the law conjured up visions of dungeons, clanking chains and a diet hardly compatible with a schoolboy's appetite.

On the fateful day I obeyed the summons and, thoroughly disliking my role, appeared as chief witness against Edward Corrigan. I hardly dared look at the accused, but happily the trial did not last very long. And I proved a most unreliable witness for the Victorian Fishing Association. When the accused's attorney pointed a threatening index finger at me and asked me if I had seen his client shoot the fish I eagerly answered, "No." With a triumphant smile he then said: "Can you swear that the fish you saw in the defendant's hand was an English trout?"

"No," I again replied. And that ended my ordeal. The case was over.

But for some strange reason, in spite of my evidence, Mr. Corrigan was fined ten shillings and warned not to do it again. And I was congratulated for my public spiritedness in coming forward to testify as an informer. Congratulated, if you please! That hurt. Playing the part of "informer" is far from being an ideal role in the eyes of a schoolboy. And I was afraid that my classmates might somehow get wind of the miserable business and believe that I had deliberately "snitched" on Mr. Corrigan. Fortunately nothing about the affair appeared in the papers. I am inclined to think that the excitement about Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee must have crowded it off the front page.

Anyhow it is now easy to understand why I never refuse invitations these days for parades, processions, medieval displays, or in fact any form of "blare and glare." P. W.

The Wide Horizon

Coercion or Conciliation?

DIARY OF A EUROPEAN OBSERVER

By Sisley Huddleston

THE opposing conceptions of peace workers as to whether the stress should be laid almost exclusively on conciliation, or whether there should be at least a readiness to resort to coercion, have at last been brought to the bar of public opinion.

Both sides in this dispute are undoubtedly sincere, though their views are exploited by trouble makers. The advocates of force in the service of peace are, whether they like it or not, made to lend some sort of countenance to the gigantic and perilous rearmament policy which has spread to all nations. The advocates of peace by persuasion are, to their regret, used by the more unscrupulous warmongers to give certain countries an advantage in this armaments race.

Yet whatever the immediate consequences, there is no subject on which it is so necessary for us to clarify our thoughts. My own mind was made up long ago—I cannot support any movement which would commit us, in the name of peace, to automatic war. My proposition is that Satan cannot cast out Satan, that military methods cannot destroy military methods, that war cannot end war. But many people, whom I greatly respect, seem to think otherwise.

Now, however, some of the most distinguished political thinkers in Great Britain—including Lord Astor, Sir Edward Grigg, Lord Hardinge, George Lansbury and Lord Lothian—have stated precisely this proposition in a letter to The Times; and, what is perhaps even more significant, The Times has fully endorsed it. It is not many months ago that the great London newspaper was urging the strict application of the "principle" of so-called "collective security." Much has changed since then. The lessons of experience, it would appear, are not to be altogether wasted.

There are now, therefore, two powerful groups which are, as they suppose, equally intent on the preservation of peace, but are diametrically opposed on the means to that end. The International Peace Campaign, backed by the League of Nations Union, of which Viscount Cecil is the chief, makes it clear, in an appeal to the public, that it is prepared to take "military sanctions" to prevent or repress aggression. To which the signatories of The Times letter reply that while they believe in the ideals of the League, its business is not to become an International War Office but an effective instrument for reconciliation by the settlement of disputes by pacific means. This means that the League should endeavor to remove the causes of war; that it should revise treaties, reduce trade barriers, limit armaments. For while it leaves wrongs unrighted, its championship of peace by military weapons will merely signify the attempted maintenance of a status quo which powerful nations, organized outside the League, cannot accept.

Nobody who discusses this vital subject should strive for mere verbal victory. For my part, I am far too conscious of the tremendous issues at stake, of the terrible consequences of error, to care whether I am proved to be right or wrong. It is the very fate of mankind which is in the balance; and cheap argumentative successes are to be eschewed. But it is impossible, whichever side we honestly take in this matter, to remain silent. Precisely because we feel so deeply that peace may depend on whether we urge coercion or conciliation, we must speak the truth as we see it.

It is excellent, too, that we should again be reminded that the "cult of militancy which once possessed a section of the Right has now found new quarters with a section of the Left, but in so far as Left-wing enthusiasts for a League with teeth in it are working for peace and not for war, they are falling into the error which the representatives both of the British Commonwealth and of the United States were at pains to avoid when the Covenant was in the making." For it was then found that the League could not be a super-state but a free association of sovereign powers—a League of Nations, not a League above Nations.

The more I regard the European scene, the more I meditate on the problems of peace and war, the more certain I am that right thinking on the coercive or conciliatory character of the League is absolutely essential; if we here make a mistake, it may well be fatal.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Keeping Faith

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not unmindful of some of the complex problems which the Monitor must daily face, I send you my appreciation and commendation.

To me, the one outstanding accomplishment of yours throughout this unprecedented era of world turmoil, of social, political and religious strife and bitterness, has been your keeping faith with Mrs. Eddy's sublime purpose for the Monitor, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind." (Miscellany, 353.)

Chicago, Ill. HAMILTON COLEMAN

The Farmer's Care for Machinery

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great deal has been said, and is being said, about the plight of the farmer. There is one item, however, that seems to be overlooked in the mass of statement about improving the farmer's condition.

It has been my observation in traveling over the greater part of the United States that the farmers, generally speaking, take very poor care of implements and farm equipment, some of which are expensive. One may travel in almost any section of the farm country and see in the farm yards dilapidated and weather-worn wagons, automobiles, cultivators, rakes, combines—all going to decay, many abandoned and useless, because of the lack of proper attention.

Los Angeles, Calif. EARL ALBERT RUSSELL

Flying Continuously

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The feature article by your Washington correspondent on the night flying of the United States flag was very interesting. It was the first time that I was made aware of the fact that there was no law governing such a situation. The city of Worcester, Mass., can, however, share with Washington the distinction of being one of the few places where the flag is never lowered. I understand that in or near Lincoln square, Worcester, a flag is flying continuously. Searchlights illuminate it at night and make possible the claim that it is never in darkness. MELVIN D. PEACH

West Somerville, Mass.